

French Rescue 23 In New Caledonia

On Ouvéa, Hostages Crawl to Safety As Commando Force Kills 15 Kanaks

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service
PARIS — An elite French assault team liberated 23 hostages Thursday in an eight-hour siege that left 15 captives and two commandos dead in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia.

Three captives and three French troops were seriously injured in the fighting, which occurred at dawn on the island of Ouvéa. The troops' dawn assault reportedly was greeted by heavy machine gun fire from the 30 Melanesian rebels. The rebels, known as Kanaks, had said the hostages would be released unharmed if France appointed an independent mediator to hold talks on independence for New Caledonia.

In Paris, With Beirut Captives Free, Chirac Sees Way Clear for Iran Ties

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said Thursday that the way was open for France to normalize its relations with Iran after the Tehran government helped obtain the release of the last three French hostages in Lebanon.

Not one dollar. Not one Deutsche mark. Not one yen. In Tehran, Ali Reza Moayeri, a deputy prime minister, was quoted as saying Iran interceded on behalf of the hostages "for humanitarian reasons."



Marcel Fontaine, Marcel Carton and Jean-Paul Kauffmann, left to right, greet members of their families on arrival in France. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac is at right.

Hostages Recount Ordeal of Death and Survival

By Youssef Ibrahim
New York Times Service
PARIS — "We survived, we did not live," said Jean-Paul Kauffmann, one of three former hostages who returned Thursday to France. He could not recognize his eldest teen-age son, who rushed to hug him.

Denise Carton, the wife of Marcel Carton, another liberated hostage, survived, too, waiting 1,138 days for this day. She had packed her husband's suitcase with summer clothes, then winter clothes, as the seasons passed in their Beirut apartment of 30 years, which she refused to leave, surrounded by the apocalyptic setting of 13 years of civil war in Lebanon.

Thursday morning, dressed in air force fat-lined jackets, Mr. Kauffmann, Mr. Carton and Marcel Fontaine stepped off a small white Mystère 20 jet that brought them back to a somber reception at Villacoublay, a French air base southwest of Paris, after a stop in Corsica, where they were joined by Interior Minister Charles Pasqua.

They did not wait for her. She flew out on a commercial flight to join him in Paris on Thursday. The obvious joy of their parents, sons and spouses, appeared suppressed by the anguish of three years of separation, for these were different men from those who disappeared in Beirut.

They saw Michel Seurat fighting with one of the strikers on May 22, 1985. "I am a little ashamed to be here today," he said looking in the direction of Mr. Seurat's uncle, who stood alone among the families allowed in to see the returning men.

U.S. Industries Find They Must Import Tools of Their Trade

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A surge in business spending is under way in the United States. But just as the American economy has failed to reap the full benefit of the consumer buying boom of the 1980s, it is missing out on many of the rewards of this new growth.

In the past, such a capital-spending increase — expected to be 8 percent this year, one of the highest gains of the decade — would have been a bonanza for the economy, because U.S. companies would have supplied most of the new equipment.

Institution, the Washington-based research group. In the early 1980s, the strengthening dollar helped make U.S.-made capital goods more expensive than those of foreign competitors, driving some American companies out of business. Others turned to foreign components to bring down costs, and some moved production overseas.

Foreign manufacturers, for example, have driven American companies out of textile machinery, many types of machine tools and equipment to make ceramic products. Although Boeing Co. remains a power in the world market for commercial jetliners, imported parts account for up to 28 percent of its planes.

Japanese companies now produce most of the world's small farm tractors, those with 40 horsepower or less. Three big American manufacturers, Deere & Co., Ford Motor Co. and Case IH, have transferred production of midsize tractors — 40 to 100 horsepower — to their European factories. But they still make large tractors, of more than 100 horsepower, in the United States.

But hand-operated machinery gave way to computer-controlled equipment, and West German and Japanese manufacturers have taken a large share of the market. "What you did was distribute production where each size tractor has its strongest market base and export from there," said Eli Lustgarten, an analyst at PaineWebber Inc.

Kiosk Israeli Settlers Kill Palestinian

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israeli forces from the West Bank settlement of Shiloah shot and killed a Palestinian shepherd and wounded another Thursday in a clash over land rights, security sources said. Palestinian sources said Judeh Abdullah Awrad, 28, from the village of Turmus Ayya, was watching his sheep when armed settlers ordered him to move. When he refused, saying the land belonged to his village, the settlers opened fire, the Palestinian sources said. Settlers said they fired in self-defense when the Arab threw rocks at them. (Earlier article, Page 2)



Men's clothing in Yemen is emblematic of the country — part Arabia, part Africa, stubbornly itself. Page 9.

General News Defense secretary Frank Carlucci assailed calls for cuts in U.S. forces abroad. Page 6. Rockets hit Israeli zone as troops leave Lebanon. Page 2. Business/Finance Dow Chemical seeks to increase its holding in Montedison, the Italian chemicals group. Page 13.

Table with 2 columns: Dow Jones, The Dollar. Rows: Down 16.88, Yen 124.90, FF 5.7325.

Water for A-Bombs Reported Diverted

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Norway has said that a significant amount of Norwegian "heavy water" is missing and appears to have been diverted into the international black market for materials that can be used to make nuclear weapons. "We have confirmed today that 15 tons of Norwegian heavy water is missing," a spokesman for the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, Lasse Seim, said in an interview on Wednesday.

U.S. officials said they were not aware of any diversion until the press reports. According to Mr. Seim, Norway sold 15.18 tons of heavy water in 1983 to a West German company, Rohstoff Einfuhr. Proper export licenses were prepared, and the material was brought to the airport at Oslo, where it was to be flown to Frankfurt by a plane operated by West African Airlines. At the last minute, the pilot filed a new flight plan. Instead of flying to Frankfurt, the plane flew to Basel, Switzerland, the spokesman said. The heavy water was then shipped to an unidentified destination. "We have no information on where the heavy water eventually landed," Mr. Seim said. Norwegian press reports have

'What Will We Do About Barbara?'

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Scenes from the life of George and Barbara Bush: George at the Western Wall, at the Berlin Wall, at the Great Wall; George with a succession of world leaders. There are others: George and Barbara in pajamas at their home in Kennebunkport, Maine, their grandchildren tearing around the room as they look on from the bed. Barbara Bush, who is taking this slide show around the country in an effort to make her husband the president, hopes she can show the "warmth of George and the love of family."



"Funny, it doesn't bother George Bush," she answers.

"I tell you the truth, it hurts," she said. Referring to Mr. Bush's 1980 presidential bid, she added: "When George was first going to run for president, a member of our family said, what are we going to do about Barbara? I said, funny, it doesn't bother George Bush. But such talk has lingered. Mrs. Bush recalled a recent interview with Jane Pauley of NBC, in which Ms. Pauley said: 'Your husband is a man of the '80s, and you're a woman of the '40s. What do you say to that?'"

Police Act On Polish Strikes

Security Forces Occupy Steel Mill, Seal Off Shipyard

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
GDANSK, Poland — Security forces broke up a nine-day strike in the Lenin steel mill near Krakow early Thursday, and riot police sealed off the occupied Lenin Shipyard here as the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski moved to halt a wave of workers' protests with force. Only hours after mediators sent by Roman Catholic officials in Poland arrived at the steel mill in the Krakow suburb of Nowa Huta, policemen moved into occupied departments at 2 A.M. Thursday and arrested the committee that had led the work stoppage by as many as 17,000 of the 50,000 employees at the mill. Plainclothes policemen entered the strike headquarters in Nowa Huta several hours before dawn, detouring grenades and terrorizing the "paralyzed, defenseless and sleeping people," said Krzysztof Krolowski, a Roman Catholic journalist in Krakow. The Associated Press reported. Most strike committee members were detained, he said, quoting witnesses. Other detentions in Krakow were also reported, he said. Later, special riot policemen entered the mill and ordered all strikers to leave. "The whole thing took place without one bruise," said Jerzy Urban, a government spokesman in Warsaw. "Nobody suffered any harm or injury." But Zygmunt Lenyk, of the conservative opposition group Confederation of Independent Poland, said 32 people suffered cuts, eight people were left unconscious and one man had bed of his legs broken. Later Thursday morning, riot policemen sealed off the area around the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, birthplace of Solidarity, the independent union which began in 1980. The strike there began Monday. About 2,500 workers were left inside, including Lech Walesa, the Solidarity chairman. The government moves drew protests from the church mediators, who said they had understood that force would not be used against the strikers while talks continued. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, one of the two church mediators who continued working on the negotiations Thursday, said he thought Polish bishops would be "very much shocked" by the police action. "This is not fair play," he said. Despite the mediation efforts Thursday by Mr. Mazowiecki and Andrzej Wielowieyski, both former advisers to Solidarity, the management continued its refusal to meet the workers' strike committee, Mr. Mazowiecki said. "The management says the only solution is for workers to leave the plant," said Mr. Mazowiecki, who vowed to remain in the yard. "I think history is headed in the right direction," he said, "toward pluralism. This moment will also have its significance in that history."

Mr. Walesa, who declined formal leadership of the shipyard strike but who has dominated the scene in Gdansk, said he would "fight to the end" for the workers' demand for restoration of the banned Solidarity union and for his own dream of pluralism in Poland. "They want to intimidate us in this way, but really I am beyond fear at this point," Mr. Walesa said. See POLAND, Page 6

Carlucci Assails Calls for Cutbacks In Forces Abroad

NEW YORK — Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci strongly criticized on Thursday increasing calls at home for the United States to spend less on maintaining troops and bases abroad. "I sense in some quarters a growing inclination towards isolationism, a kind of withdrawal syndrome from our international obligations and interests," Mr. Carlucci said in a speech prepared for delivery to the private Foreign Policy Association here. Mr. Carlucci said he agreed with critics in Congress that Washington spends a much larger portion of its resources on the military than almost all of its NATO partners. He added, however, that bullying friends with "calls for cutting back our contribution to our allies or punishing allies who fail to contribute more" could create a backlash. "Trade relations and commerce — giving us access to the raw materials we need and outlets to the products we manufacture — are our lifeblood," he said. See BUSH, Page 6

The Global Newspaper

Nicaragua Rebel Commander Visits U.S. to Defend Position

By Joe Pichirallo
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Enrique Bermúdez, target of a campaign to remove him as the Nicaraguan rebels' military commander, came here this week to launch a counter-attack to keep his post.

He has denounced Adolfo Calero, political leader of the U.S.-supported rebels known as contras, as disloyal and irresponsible, sources close to Mr. Bermúdez said.

Mr. Bermúdez has leveled his most severe criticism at Mr. Calero in meetings with U.S. officials involved in the contra program, and he has accused Mr. Calero of being behind the plot to remove him, according to a U.S. official and allies of Mr. Bermúdez.

Mr. Calero denied Wednesday that he is trying to remove Mr. Bermúdez.

U.S. officials have expressed concern about the widening struggle within the contra leadership because it comes as the rebels are engaged in sensitive negotiations with the leftist government of Nicaragua to end their seven-year civil war.

"This is a time in which unity is going to be needed," Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said Wednesday after Mr. Bermúdez, Mr. Calero and other

contra leaders met for more than an hour with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Redman said their meeting focused on the status of the peace talks and that the leadership dispute was not discussed.

U.S. officials have said they think that a divided contra leadership will weaken the ability of the rebels to negotiate democratic reforms that the contras say are essential to a permanent peace agreement.

Talks between the contras and government have bogged down on inability to reach an agreement to implement a 60-day cease-fire signed in Nicaragua on March 23.

The contra leaders said they told Mr. Shultz that the Sandinistas are attempting to derail the negotiations in an attempt to break the contra movement.

The contra leadership dispute is related in part to disagreements about negotiating strategy and who should be the chief spokesman in the talks, according to U.S. sources and the allies of Mr. Bermúdez.

Liberal segments in the contra movement have said that Mr. Calero, a conservative, lacks the charisma and political sophistication to bargain with the disciplined Sandinist leadership.

Within the five-member civilian directorate that runs the contras,

Alfredo Cesar, a left-of-center politician, is backed by many of Mr. Calero's critics.

According to contra sources, Mr. Calero, who led two contra negotiating teams on recent trips to Managua, has rebuffed efforts to have Mr. Cesar head the delegation.

Hondurans Arrest Contras
Honduran security agents have arrested at least six leaders of a Nicaraguan rebel dissident movement, and the army said they would be expelled from the country. The Washington Post reported from Tegucigalpa.

The dissident field commanders say they have broad support among contra fighters, nearly 3,000 of whom are now said to be in camps in southern Honduras or heading toward the border area.

Among those reported detained and subject to expulsion were two senior contra field commanders, three civilian officials and a contra pilot.

A spokesman for the Honduran armed forces, Omar Sierra, said Wednesday that those detained "were invited to leave the country today or tomorrow."

He added, "If they have internal differences in their group, let them resolve them outside Honduras." He denied that Honduras was taking sides in the dispute.



Richard H. Melton, left, the new U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, speaking to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

New U.S. Envoy Urges 'Peace With Democracy'

New York Times Service
MANAGUA — The new U.S. ambassador, Richard H. Melton, has presented his credentials to the government here, saying the United States was seeking "not only peace, but peace with democracy" in Nicaragua.

"This is a decisive moment in our bilateral relations," Mr. Melton

said at a diplomatic ceremony Wednesday. But he indicated that there was no immediate prospect of talks between the two governments.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who received Mr. Melton's credentials after receiving those of ambassadors from East Germany and Libya, urged Washington to

renounce "the use of terrorist bands" against Nicaragua.

He said he hoped the United States would "develop respectful relations with Nicaragua for the first time in history."

Mr. Melton's first assignment with the Foreign Service was in Nicaragua, from 1963 to 1965. He went on to posts elsewhere in Latin America and in Europe.

In 1985, the State Department named him director of the Office of Central American and Panamanian Affairs.

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Illegal Aliens Line Up As U.S. Amnesty Ends

By Karlyn Barker and Zita Arocha
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The government's yearlong offer of amnesty for illegal immigrants has ended as thousands of would-be citizens crowded into immigration offices around the country seeking a legal piece of the American dream.

The eligibility confusion that has surrounded the amnesty "window of opportunity" from its beginning also continued Wednesday, after two separate federal-court rulings were issued extending the program for certain groups of immigrants.

For most, however, the midnight deadline held fast, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service kept all 107 of its legalization offices open until then to handle the steady flow of those applying for legal residency.

"My boss has already told me that once I'm legal he will make me a soldier," said Carlos Founegra, 36, a Colombia native who installs air conditioners — and is looking forward to a promotion.

As of Monday, 1.37 million amnesty applications had been filed, according to INS officials, who said they expected up to 1.5 million people to take advantage of the unprecedented program for those who entered the country illegally before Jan. 1, 1982. So far, the government has granted temporary residency — the first step toward citizenship — to about 921,000 applicants, and has denied 20,000 applications.

Another 470,000 immigrants are seeking legal status under a separate program for seasonal agricultural workers, a program that ends Nov. 30.

In an eleventh-hour ruling

Wednesday, U.S. District Court Judge Stanley Sporkin in Washington issued a limited extension until Aug. 31 for immigrants who entered the country before the 1982 cutoff date on tourist or student visas and violated their status by working.

Between 20,000 and 50,000 immigrants nationwide are affected by the decision. The INS initially said those immigrants were not eligible for amnesty.

In New York state, a federal appeals court extended the amnesty deadline until at least May 16 for some immigrants, pending a hearing on whether to stretch the deadline by 60 days for the parents of U.S.-born children on welfare. This group of immigrants initially was ruled ineligible for amnesty, but that ruling has been reversed, and state officials want to give them more time to apply.

INS officials said the appeals court's extension would affect only a few hundred families. Still, confusion over one group's eligibility led to renewed calls for Congress to extend the program for everyone.

INS legalization offices and numerous organizations that helped immigrants fill out forms and gather necessary documents said the number of applicants increased dramatically in the past week, as aliens realized the one-time-only offer of amnesty was about to expire.

"There were 40 people waiting outside the office when it opened Monday," said Yvonne Vega, executive director of Ayuda, a Hispanic community service center in Washington. "We can't handle all of them."

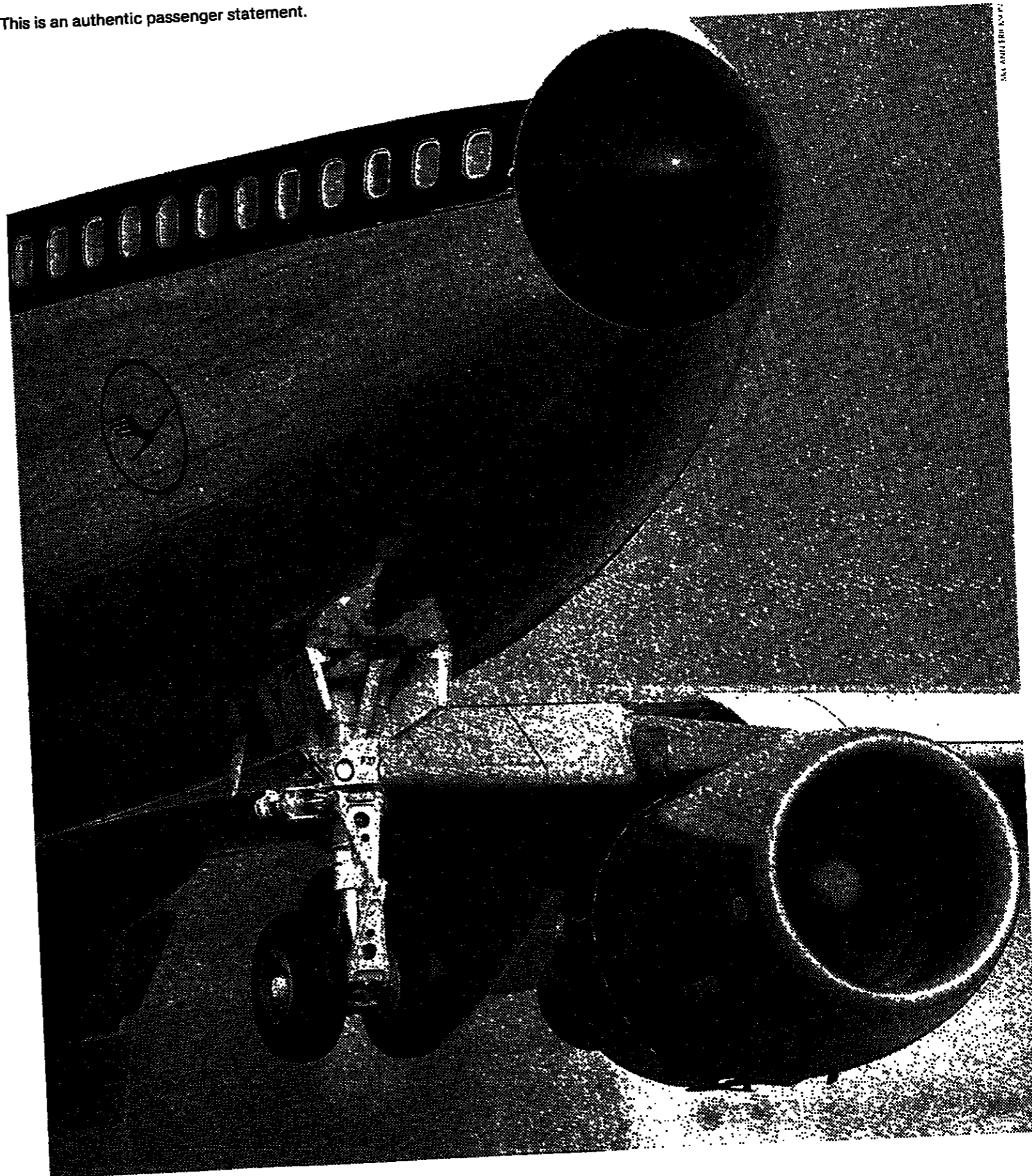
The longest lines were in Texas and southern California, where the concentration of illegal immigrants, especially Hispanics, is highest.

The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act offers amnesty to immigrants who can prove they entered the United States before the 1982 cutoff date. But despite the cutoff date, immigrants have continued to cross the border illegally, and some were in line Wednesday.

INS officials said that some who are not eligible for amnesty may have applied anyway just to get a six-month temporary work authorization while their application works its way through the bureaucracy. One official predicted a high "no show" rate when applicants are called back for interviews.

"It really made me sorry to see the landing time approach."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa

PIAGET
Aldebert
A Paris: 16, place Vendôme — 1. bd de la Madeleine
70, lg Saint-Honore — Palais des Congres, Porte Maillot
A Cannes: 19, La Croisette

Doctrine vs. INF Treaty

The Reagan administration negotiated an important treaty with the Soviet Union...

ow will reaffirm earlier understandings. The treaty ignored futuristic technologies...

Dukakis Rumbles Ahead

Michael Dukakis won big victories in Ohio and Indiana on Tuesday, and Jesse Jackson won overwhelmingly in the District of Columbia.

sharp things to say about Mr. Dukakis. Mr. Dukakis has maintained his steady discipline, saying nothing negative in reply.

Bothering With Blue Dye

Not everything is bad about the latest plan for testing U.S. federal employees for drugs.

ozone layer and health care to be tended to—and senior officials are busy themselves with such issues as the pouring of blue dye into toilet bowls.

Other Comment

Freeing the French Hostages

To liberate hostages is the duty of any government; mission accomplished in Lebanon and in New Caledonia.

such a time are more emotionally than rational. Some positions taken by [the ultra-rightist leader] Jean-Marie Le Pen express this state of mind.

Extradition Works Two Ways

The United States now has a unique opportunity to show that extradition treaties with Latin American countries are not one-way.

Afghanistan As Seen by One Russian

By Alexander Prokhanov

MOSCOW — I am back from Afghanistan for the umpteenth time. Once again those rocky slopes, the "green zones" plowed up by shells, broken blue domes of mosques, exhausted faces of soldiers and mountains of weapons, firing, exploding, thrown away in panic, passing along the caravan roads, moving in columns of Kamaz trucks.

Gorbachev's Polish Admirers Can't Help Him

By Anthony Lewis

WARSAW — "Gorbachev's policy in a sense depends on the Polish situation," Bronislaw Geremek said. "If the reforms fail here, it would be a sign to [Yegor] Ligachev and other opponents that you see, the result is anarchy, no production, it can't work.

derstand that the Communists cannot be their only partners in Poland. Solidarity in the last years and months has tried not to appeal for confrontation. This unrest in Poland is not the result of our policy. It is simply the result of the collapse of the whole system.

He cannot say "They did it" — as Mr. Gorbachev can of the gulag. On the other hand, Mr. Michnik said he thought General Jaruzelski was "just waiting for glasnost to fail."

Airline Deregulation: The Costs Become Clear

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Once again, we appear to have been spared a major airline disaster, thanks to an extraordinary performance by a gutsy and talented pilot.

survival of the fittest and fittest." He cites rate wars, mergers of large and small airlines, abandonment of airline service to many communities, and a "concern over the level of pilot competency, especially for smaller airlines."



ously jeopardized by the competition going on today." His charge, quite simply, is that many airlines do not spend enough on maintenance to assure airworthiness.

The Trip From Revival Tent to Dictator of the World

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The surprise hit of the spring theater season here is "Elmer Gantry," a delightful musical version of Sinclair Lewis' 1927 novel about a revivalist preacher whose hypocrisy knows no limits.

evangelical candidates, perhaps better qualified, to do battle with the secular political establishment in America." They list five forces that are likely to propel evangelistic politics forward.

primaries. He outlasted George Bush's other challengers and won more states than anyone but Mr. Bush and Bob Dole. More important for the long term, his supporters captured control of the Republican Party machinery in counties and states from Virginia to Hawaii as a base for future operations.

That Old Black Fiscal Magic

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — How far Don Regan carries his unchivalric titillation about the first couple's dalliance with astrology we shall see only when his memoirs appear. Other than being a no doubt satisfying retaliation for his humiliation at the dainty hands of Nancy Reagan, the former chief of staff's story is so far a tale in search of a context.

WASHINGTON — If democratic countries are pushed too far the day may come when it will be "extremely difficult to keep peace," "extremely difficult to keep peace," Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring declared today [May 5] in a speech delivered to the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: German Concerns

BERLIN — The *Neuer Wiener Tagblatt* thinks that Prince Bismarck would be convinced of the uselessness of all his endeavors to reconcile and oblige Russia. It expresses a hope that he will be forthwith take less trouble about pleasing the Czar, and think more of Germany's relations to her allies.

1938: A.U.S. Warning

WASHINGTON — If democratic countries are pushed too far the day may come when it will be "extremely difficult to keep peace," "extremely difficult to keep peace," Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring declared today [May 5] in a speech delivered to the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

1913: Panic in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Serious disorders accompanied the action

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مكتبة الأصيل

OPINION

The Ghostly Rot That Turns Stock Markets Into Casinos

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — John Q. Investor remains fearful of the stock market, and for good reason: Six months after the crash, computerized "program trading" still remains a boogymaker for the heavy hitters and a constant danger to the small investor on whose confidence all markets depend.

Chicago's trick is to treat stocks as if they were pork bellies or soybeans.

blamed on public frenzy, the cause that so many analysts cited last year. Something is rotten in the market mechanism.

Robert Menschel, a disciple of Gustave Levy and the wisest head I know on Wall Street, points to an unacknowledged danger caused by the market instability: "Equity underwriting — providing the new capital that is the lifeblood of plant construction, competitiveness and job creation — has declined by almost 50 percent against the same period a year ago; in number of deals, the drop has been 75 percent."

What is rotten is this: The creation of ghostly investments called "derivative securities" or "stock futures," combined with their unequal margin regulation, has turned stock trading into the far more volatile commodity trading and is turning stock exchanges into casinos.

The initial margin on stocks is 50 percent, meaning the investor must put up at least half cash; the "maintenance margin" before the investor gets a call to put up more money, is about 30 percent. But the margin on the new stock futures is ostentatiously 15 percent, and in many cases dips below 10 percent. That dangerous disparity between the margin on stocks and the margin

(or "good-faith deposit") on stock futures helps speculators in the Chicago markets to jerk stocks around in the New York and other markets.

The difference in margins is at the root of the sudden sell-offs and the ensuing investor suspicion. What is being done to rectify it? Commissions festooned with blue ribbons have been appointed, testimony has been taken and the American investment community seems to await another plunge to impart a sense of urgency.

In the meantime, we get proposals for "circuit breakers" — a celebration of illiquidity in which brokers head for the Hamptons when selling gets heavy. That is like a bank warning its depositors that, in the event of a run, the bank will close until they come to their senses.

Or we get Wall Street "collars," limiting the use of computers in program trading when the Dow average moves 50 points; but the flying fingers of the program traders have shown that "reform" to be a deceptive palliative.

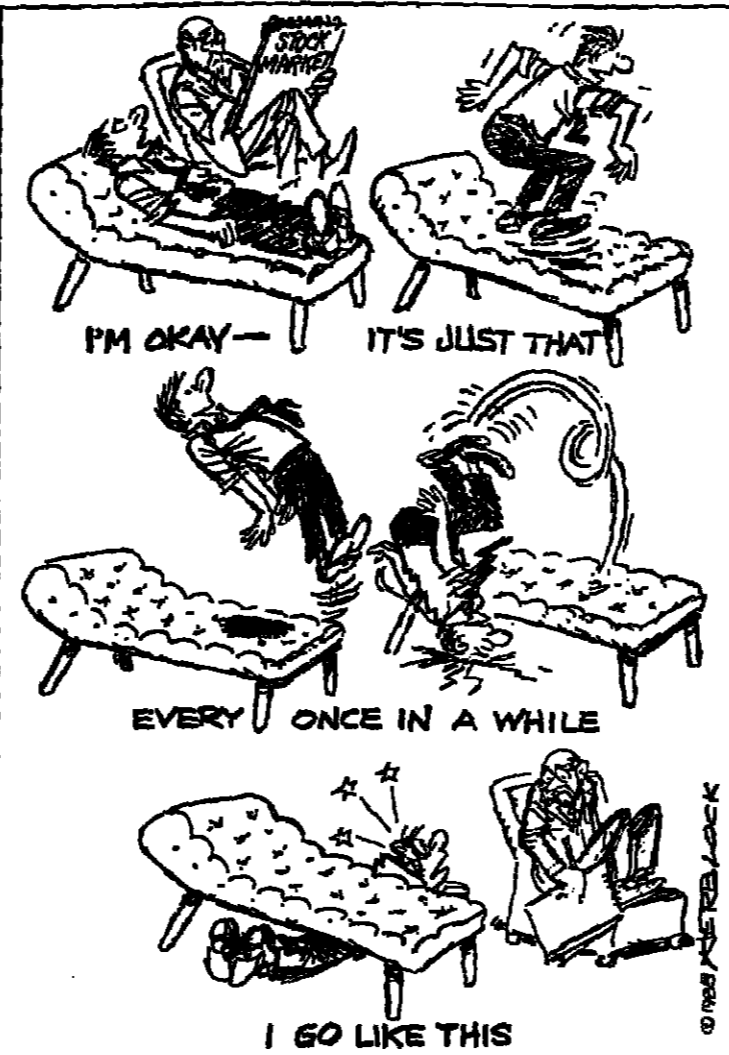
The reason we get no enforcement of margin equality is that the Mercantile Exchange and the Board of Trade in Chicago like this new speculative edge, and their view profoundly influences the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Chicago's trick is to keep treating stocks-in-bunches as if they were pork bellies or soybeans, under the commodities category and away from the Securities and Exchange Commission; in that way, the Midwestern weight in agriculture overpowers the Eastern left securities.

In the U.S. House of Representatives, no Democrat wants to take on Dan Rostenkowski, a Chicago congressman, and no Republican wants to encourage more regulation, which is why the speculative stock future's tail in Chicago continues to wag the stock's dog in New York. At the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan wants no part of an expansion of his authority and dithers on margin changes with a grammatically meticulous "The data are ambiguous."

Where is Michael Dukakis in the protection of the little-guy investor? Inevitably, he cannot want to alienate Illinois, and a crash in October would help him. And George Bush? Dependent on the Treasury's James Baker, who does not seem to see the danger in procrastination.

I am beginning to get back into the market (and coming from a pundit who predicted Jack Kemp would be running against Gary Hart, that may trigger some selling) on this assumption: Somehow, in a presidential election year, the party in power will make an effort to reassure small investors, including the tens of millions of workers whose pension funds are invested in common stocks, that their money will not go down the drain in another debacle triggered by program trading.

The New York Times



The How-to Guide to Instinctive Behavior

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — At dusk the deer came down the hillside like bridesmaids, stately in their single file, their eyes straight ahead, their path sure. From the crest of the mountain they cut a diagonal to just above the barn, then disappeared into the stand of pines near the center of a field of high grass.

certainly study the artifice — all those horrible books about how to "handle" this and how to "position" ourselves for that — we seem to believe genuinely that this is a natural way to behave. We also believe it is the only thing that works, sitting around for hours the night before, analyzing the proper combination of guilt, self-aggrandizement, history, sociology and appeals to vanity

MEANWHILE

that will result in a raise. Going in and saying, "I need more money, I deserve it, and I want it" has, at best, the shock of the outrageous and, at worst, the suggestion of professional suicide. Maybe this is not so bad in business. But it seems to use up a lot of energy that could more profitably be applied elsewhere. All that energy goes into divining whether a presentation will be more positively met under the "divide and conquer" or the "convince them they actually thought of it first" banner.

It occurs to me sometimes that while we once thought, romantically, that the entry of significant numbers of women into power breakfasts would put a crimp in this manipulative Machiavellian style, quite the opposite has turned out to be true. Since women feel outnumbered everywhere but on nursing staffs and in convents, many feel they have to jump into this nonsense feet first. If a man tries to work against it, he is considered a maverick. But a woman who will not play ball is usually

The central dating advice of my youth was to mime interest in the things boys were interested in, which is how I know who Paul Hornung and Bo Belinsky were. I think sometimes we fool ourselves that all that has changed, but in fact all you have to do is listen to the pregame and postmortem analysis from one of your single friends to realize that the relationships between men and women seem only to get more circuitous: posturing, posturing, posturing.

It all comes down, I suppose, to who will blink first. If all the men and women you know are playing games in their personal dealings, it is hard to be the first to just burst out what is really on your mind. If everyone you work with is coming up with convoluted ways of playing the office angles, it is hard to be the first person who decides simply to play it straight. Somehow, as a society, we seem to have decided that the most counterproductive thing to do is to do what we feel like doing, which indicates once again that while humans have moved ahead of animals on the evolutionary scale, perhaps all the time we've been moving in the wrong direction.

The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

French Election: Le Pen, de Gaulle and Slanging Matches

In "A River of Racism Still Flows in Europe: Le Pen Proves It" (April 29), Anthony Lewis makes a mistake that has been committed by the media generally in dealing with Jean-Marie Le Pen's scandalous statement about World War II. Dismissing the Nazi gas chambers as a mere detail, shocking though it is, was not the worst part of his declaration. What Mr. Le Pen said was: "I'm not saying that the gas chambers didn't exist. I for one never saw any. It is a question for historians who hold differing views about it. Be that as it may, it is merely a detail."

I read Mr. Lewis's column with great dismay. He is either yet another victim of or an active participant in the massive disinformation campaign against the National Front. The 14.4 percent of the French vote collected by Mr. Le Pen in

no way reflects growing racism but an emotional approval of conservative principles already adopted by some of Europe's most prosperous nations: limited immigration, reduced government intervention in economic affairs (stimulating growth and jobs), and restoration of the death penalty.

Mr. Le Pen stands for the defense of French identity. To denounce such ideas as abusive of human rights is unjust and hypocritical. In Switzerland, a country that restricts immigration and gives employment priority to its citizens, a profoundly racist country?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

French election that "erstwhile companions of de Gaulle" are turning away from Jacques Chirac. He even quotes a politician as saying that de Gaulle would not have voted for Mr. Chirac. Such statements overlook the following facts:

Admiral Philippe de Gaulle, son of the general, who chairs in Paris the Chirac for President Committee, stated recently: "Mitterrand has never rallied Frenchmen around him, and his hostility to the policies of de Gaulle was permanent." General Alain de Boissieu Dean de Luigne, son-in-law of de Gaulle, resigned in 1981 as Great Chancellor of the Legion of Honor rather than serve under Mr. Mitterrand. The overwhelming majority of the supporters of de Gaulle, such as the undersigned, have rallied around Mr. Chirac.

GABRIEL NAHAS, Paris.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

rare historical figures who live on in the hearts of the French.

Those of us who have a deep affection for France have been sickened by the sorry spectacle of the two presidential candidates tearing each other's reputation to shreds, impugning each other's honor and generally disillusioning the electorate. When political parties indulge in slanging matches no great harm is done, but surely it is better for a country that the head of state have the respect of its citizens. Dare one suggest that there might be some good in the seemingly fuddy-duddy idea of a constitutional monarchy?

NESTA COMBER, Venice, France.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The French seem to have short memories. How many of them have foreign-born parents, grandparents or great-grandparents? How many of their artists, scientists, writers, doctors, lawyers, athletes had or have foreign origins or come from religious minorities? To name a few: Marie Curie, Picasso, Proust, Chagall, Ionesco, Schlumberger, Dassalet, Yannick Noah. All these individuals increased the prestige and power of France and enriched its culture. Should they have been excluded?

HARRIET LIENS, Paris.

A Scandalous Fact

Edward W. Said's opinion column "A Palestinian Nation Exists. So Start Listening to It" (April 28) should be printed on the front page of every U.S. newspaper and taped to the wall of every U.S. politician's office, along with mention of the scandalous fact that each year U.S. taxpayers support what Mr. Said describes as Israel's lurching "from refusal and negation to killing and bombing" to the tune of \$1,400 for every Israeli citizen.

ROBERT GOODHART, Paris.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Alternative Bank Opens in Frankfurt

An ecology-oriented bank has opened in Frankfurt, the West German financial capital, after a four-year struggle to obtain a license. The Oekobank, a cooperative set up by members of the Green Party, says it will finance environmental and pacifist projects.

The Oekobank received a license from the Federal Banking Supervisory Office two months ago, but failed to obtain permission from the federal cooperative banking association to join its deposit insurance plan, and it is required to make depositors aware of this.

Briton Wins Right To Sue Government

Melvyn Pearce, a former lance corporal in the British Army, has won the right to sue the British government for damages after being exposed to radiation from nuclear weapons tests 30 years ago. The five-judge panel of the House of Lords, Britain's highest court, has unanimously dismissed an



GIFT FROM JAPAN — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher inspecting a bread oven given to her by Naoko Takeshita, wife of the Japanese prime minister, on Wednesday night in London. Mrs. Thatcher was the host at a dinner for Prime Minister Naboru Takeshita, who is on a European tour.

appeal by the Defense Ministry claiming immunity from any legal action by Mr. Pearce. Two appeals by the ministry to lower courts were also rejected. The test-case ruling will clear the way for hundreds of other claims by former servicemen who witnessed the nuclear bomb explosions on Christmas Island in the Pacific in the late 1950s.

Mr. Pearce, 50, who suffers from blood cancer, says he and his fellow soldiers were allowed to swim in radioactive waters and eat contaminated fruit without being warned about the dangers. He has been seriously ill since 1966. The British Nuclear Tests Veterans Association says at least 22,000 servicemen were exposed to radiation at the time, resulting

in incidences of cancer and cataracts, as well as genetic disorders and deformities in their children.

Around Europe

Danish women will be allowed in front-line army and air force combat units starting July 1. A two-year experiment has shown women are as able as men to carry out combat duties, according to the Danish Defense Ministry. Women will be tank drivers, parachutists, commandos and general infantry soldiers, as well as pilots for the army's T-17 aircraft and H-500 helicopters. But pending further medical tests, they will not be allowed to fly Denmark's top fighter plane, the F-16. Women allowed to serve in naval combat units since 1986, may also now apply for navy posts as Lynx helicopter pilots and as captains of corvettes and patrol boats. They are still excluded from submarines, on the ground that there is not enough room aboard for separate women's quarters.

A French mathematics professor has refused a Swedish science prize worth 800,000 kronor (\$136,000), saying he does not need the money, according to the Royal Swedish Academy of Science, which awarded the prize last month. The professor, Alexander Grothendieck, 60, of the Université des Sciences et Techniques du Languedoc in Montpellier, was named joint winner with Pierre Deligne of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, New Jersey, of the 16-million-kronor Crafoord Prize for "fundamental research in algebraic geometry." Mr. Grothendieck said in a letter that he did well on his professor's salary and that he felt that if one person got a lot of money, others would be deprived of it. "We knew he had radical views, but it did come as a bit of a surprise," said Tord Ganelius, the academy's secretary.

Sytske Looijen

William Hayter, Engraver, Is Dead

International Herald Tribune PARIS — Stanley William Hayter, 86, a world-famous engraver and painter and a leading figure on the Paris art scene for more than half a century, died here Wednesday of cardiac arrest. Mr. Hayter, whom friends called Bill, was credited with turning engraving from a reproductive technique to a lively and experimental form that brought many famous artists to work alongside him in his studio in Montparnasse. They included Calder, Chagall, Dalí, Ernst, Giacometti, Kandinsky, Lipchitz, Masson, Miró, Pollock, Rothko and Tanguy. But the studio also was a mecca

for young printmakers from all over the world who worked in friendly familiarity with the famous. The studio, Atelier 17, will continue under the direction of Mr. Hayter's associates. Mr. Hayter, an Englishman, was born in London in 1901 and trained originally as a chemist and geologist. But he came from a family of artists — including Queen Victoria's official portrait painter — and his ambition was to follow in their footsteps. After three years' working on an oil field in the Gulf region, he came to Paris in 1926 and quickly discovered, and revolutionized, the van-

ishing art of original printmaking. As a trained scientist, he brought new techniques to the medium, including a method of color printing from a single plate instead of having a separate plate for each tone. Mr. Hayter lived in Paris from 1926 until 1939 when he went to England. The following year, he moved to New York, where he re-established his studio at the New School for Social Research and gave a fresh impulse to American printmaking. He returned to Paris in 1950. The British Museum recently bought his complete graphic collection from 1926 to 1960 — its biggest acquisition from a living artist.

EC Urges Hanoi To Talk to Prince

DUSSELDORF — The European Community has urged Vietnam to enter direct peace talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the exiled Cambodian resistance leader, to secure a withdrawal of its 100,000 soldiers from his country. It was the first time the European Community, seeking an increased role in world politics, publicly endorsed Sihanouk's peace campaign. The European Community was heading an appeal by the Association of South East Asian Nations for backing in their attempt to create a neutral Cambodia.

Advertisement for KLM airline featuring the text 'Do airlines really understand the needs of businessmen?' and 'Exactly what you need to get from A to B. Business travel is, essentially, getting from A to B. Fast, on time and in comfort. Which is why frequent travellers choose KLM. Because our world-wide schedules are convenient. And our service is reliable and friendly. The Reliable Airline KLM'.

TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

- *New Clubs in Paris*
- *Britain's Royal Resort*
- *The Frequent Traveler*

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Berlin's Birthday Encore

Fresh from its 750th birthday party in 1987, Berlin continues celebrating as this year's European Cultural Capital. The usual summer festivals devoted to Bach (July 4-10) and German-language theater (May 3-23) are joined this year by a host of performances and workshops showing off Berlin's cultural dynamism. A European writer's conference meets May 29-June 5, while leading European theater directors will take advantage of the installations set up for the "Set and Design Exhibition" from Vienna, to stage plays (June-August). Specially commissioned works include a piece by Merce Cunningham (June 15-19) as part of the international modern dance workshop, and a collaborative theater-film piece by Robert Wilson and David Byrne, "The Forest," to be performed June 20-Oct. 29. The Deutsche Oper will include in its repertory two months of performances of operas by modern composers. Exhibitions include a show of contemporary painting from East Germany, (beginning Aug. 28); "Positions of Present Day Art," a show of the viewpoints of six artists such as Mario Merz, Nam June Paik and Anselm Kiefer (Nationalgalerie, June 23-Sept. 30); and "Stages of Modern Art" (Sept. 18-Jan. 6, Martin-Gropius-Bau), a partial reconstruction of ground-breaking exhibitions of the past — the first Brücke and Blaue Reiter shows, the 1938 Bauhaus Exhibition in New York, and the 1937 show of "degenerate" art in Munich.

Keeping the Trevi Coins Coming

Rome's Trevi Fountain is to be restored this year, but unlike other Roman sights that hide for years behind boards and green netting during renovation, the late-Baroque monument will keep its charms on display as much as possible as work progresses. During the work visitors may also be able to throw their traditional two coins into the fountain — one for a wish, the other to return to Rome — though officials say it is not yet clear for how long the water will have to be turned off. The Trevi, built between 1732 and 1762 against the back wall of a palace, fills a tiny square in central Rome at the foot of the Quirinale hill, site of the Italian president's palace. "The marble is in the worst state," the technical director of the \$1 million restoration project, Luisa Cardilli, said. "It is a very delicate material and decays far more quickly than travertine. The statue of the Ocean is most prone to condensation and one of its knees is almost beyond repair. Higher pieces of the facade have also been falling off."

Eating Well in Singapore

Making a choice among thousands of large and small eating places in Singapore is bewildering to most visitors. The team that two years ago produced "The Secret Map of Singapore," a guide to the back streets, has provided help in the form of "The Secret Food Map of Singapore." Rosalind Mowe, a Singaporean, and her two French partners, Anne Ropion and Elaine Hunt, have chosen the Chinese, Malay, Indian and European restaurants that local residents rate the best, and built around them a colorful ethnic food map, drawn by Michel Ropion, Anne's husband. There are brief descriptions of each spot, with a list of some recommended specialties of the house. "The Secret Food Map of Singapore" is sold for about \$2.50 at Changi International Airport and in bookstores and hotels in Singapore.

Making **** Hotels Less Taxing

The fourth star given to some French hotels will no longer mean extra franks. Beginning June 1, the French government will reduce the value-added tax on four-star French hotels from 18.6 percent to 7 percent, the same as on lower-rated hotels. The VAT reduction, in effect at least through the year, will save visitors to four-star hotels approximately \$10 to \$40 a night. Also beginning June 1, the 33 percent VAT on car rentals in France will be lowered to 28 percent.

Yemen: A Glimpse at Arabia's Past

by John P. Tarpey

SAN'A, North Yemen — Approaching San'a on the night flight is a fitting introduction to the chaos of the Yemen Arab Republic. Fierce headwinds from the Red Sea buffet the 737 as if it were a toy; below, mountain ranges jut ominously up in the darkness. Somewhere in their midst, at 7,000 feet on top of a sloping plateau, sits San'a.

Once down, the air is thin and the tarmac windswept. The terminal is loud with the chatter of transients, all carting strange cargoes: huge footlockers, radios, crates of oranges and strawberries, wooden bird cages. Customs officials bark orders in Arabic; taxi drivers troll about for fares. All are decked out in wildly dissonant regalia. Their heads are wrapped in loose white turbans in the style of Addis Ababa, their legs in skirts of iridescent Indian cotton. On their brown, bony feet they wear plastic sandals from Taiwan. Each man's waist holds a curved dagger made from steel, hammered silver, and rhinoceros horn. The ensemble is topped off with a jacket from a cheap suit, invariably too short in the arms, fashioned in some South-east Asian sweatshop.

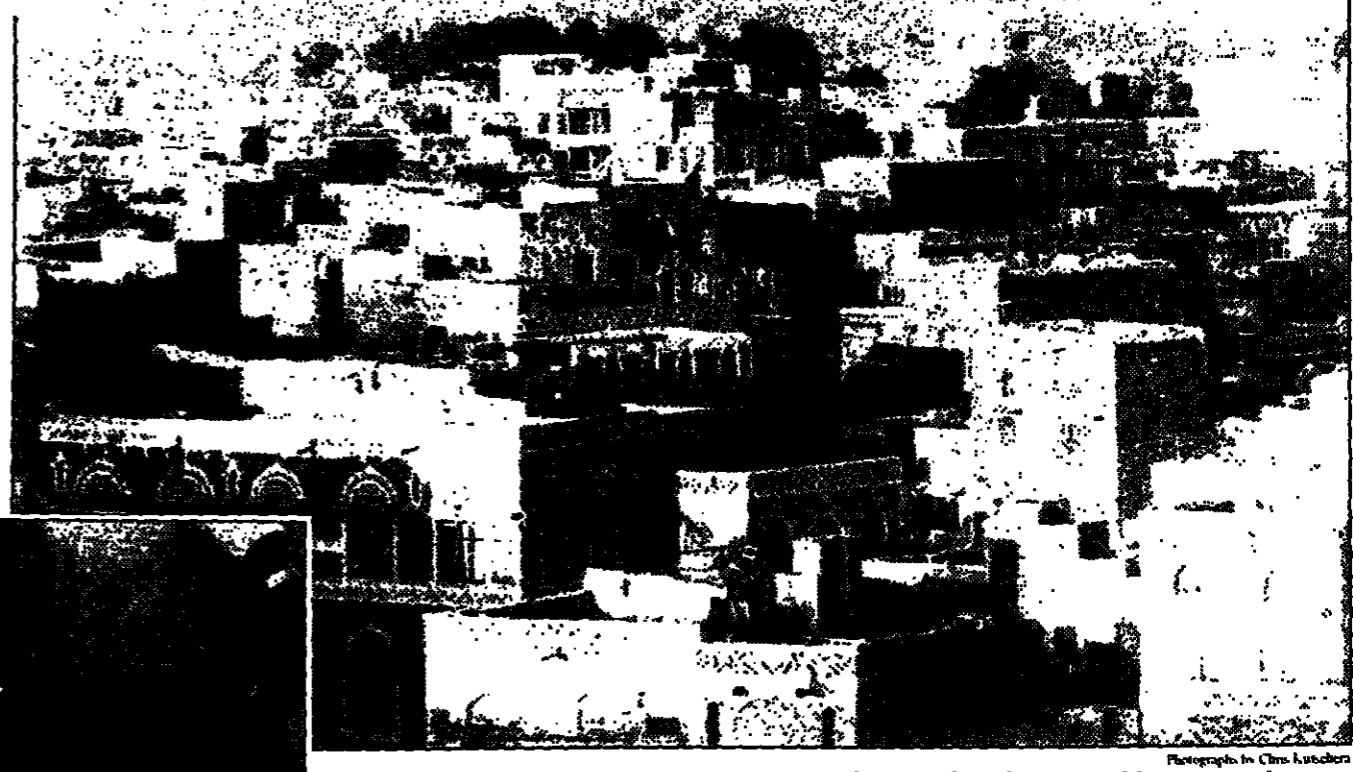
Their clothing is emblematic of what is at once fascinating and perplexing about Yemen. It is Arabia and Africa; it is part Indian subcontinent, part Far East. It is a combination of disparate cultures blended over centuries, yet it is stubbornly of its own. Squeezed into a remote corner of the Arabian Peninsula, hard against the Red Sea and a stone's throw from Ethiopia, North Yemen remains like no other place in the world.

THAT seemed to be as good a reason as any to visit this anachronistic country of majestic landscapes and diminutive, somewhat shy people. It is not easy to get to Yemen, nor is traveling within the country effortless. But despite its difficulties, it offers a glimpse into an Arabia of the past, an Arabia without shopping malls and office towers, where camels and dust are more prevalent than Mercedes-Benzes and air conditioning. We were driven by a sense of urgency as well — given the recent discovery of large oil deposits, the past may soon be obliterated, as it has been elsewhere on the peninsula.

Our ultimate destination was Al Mocha, on the coast. But any journey begins in San'a, the capital. Driving into San'a at night, the city seems quiet, almost peaceful. The potholed streets are empty as the cab bounces into town; the only humans about are a few military police. San'a at night belongs to the noisy and lanky, running close to the stone walls lining the streets. The walls form the bases of San'a's multi-story, centuries-old mud houses — the world's first skyscrapers. These architectural wonders are or-

nate affairs with elaborate moldings, crenellations, stained glass windows and delicate woodwork spiraling skyward. They rise some nine stories above the narrow streets, creating a sort of Third World Manhattan. At night, the moonlight casts them in a warm sepia tone, their upper windows glowing from within.

DAY comes early in San'a, as the muezzin calls to prayer from local mosques abruptly shatter the night's serenity, jolting any newly arrived West-cerner awake before sunrise. Less melodic than elsewhere in the Middle East, the Yemeni call is a discordant howl, a bray so harsh that even the dogs join in. The sun appears soon after, creeping into darkened rooms through the crevices and treading on stained



San'a's architectural wonders are ornate affairs with elaborate moldings, crenellations, stained glass windows and delicate woodwork. Left, a money changer.



The main souk downtown is the center of most activity in San'a, as it has been for centuries. Inside the Bab al-Yemen, the ancient gate to the old city, the narrow passages pulse with commerce. Women from the countryside sit on the ground, weaving baskets and peddling produce. Men hawk leather-sheathed *jambias*, the curved dagger worn by Yemeni men. The souk winds throughout the old city, a hazy labyrinth of shops and stalls and outdoor markets. A traveler could spend days there, wandering. But we were headed for the coast.

If San'a is the breezy rooftop of Arabia, the rest of the country to the west is one long slide into Africa.

Descending from San'a the landscape begins a series of violent contortions that continue to sea level. The road winds through towering, fogbound mountains, down deep ravines, up verdant, terraced hill-

sides cultivated in qat. Ancient stone watchtowers stand on many of the peaks. From every vantage point, emerald valleys and craggy rock canyons stretch for miles. There is an ethereal beauty to it; it is perhaps the most spectacular scenery in the Middle East.

DRIVING down the mountain road, one begins to appreciate the significance of qat in Yemeni culture. Qat is a coca-like leaf chewed in great quantities each afternoon by nearly every male above the age of 10. The hedge seems to grow on every plot of tilled land. Its effect is like an amphetamine, similar to drinking, say, 15 cups of coffee in an hour. It produces a giddy sense of euphoria, and as it wears off, users tend to drift between semi-consciousness and sleep.

Qat explains a number of things: Soldiers manning checkpoints are

diligent in the morning but relaxed by midday, wads of qat bulging in their cheeks. By late afternoon, they lie on the ground, rifles by their sides, languidly waving cars through. Most of them can't read the permits or passports anyway; adult literacy classes are held in the afternoon, qat time. Qat also explains the dozens of rusting trucks, buses and taxicabs that litter the ravines along the road — drivers chewing qat tend to forget that their vehicles are without wings.

It is a strange phenomenon, qat, but it is inseparable from any impression of the place. This may be the only country on earth with a narcotic as a national pastime.

After a long trip through the mountains, Ta'izz beckons as a peaceful oasis. Nestled in green hills with fresh, thin air and bub-

ing a series of striking bull's-eyes on a black field. Over the veils, they pile on billowing shawls of red Indian cotton and metallic gold thread. Bustling down the streets, they are shimmering cones of color against the earth tones.

Life behind San'a's towering facades is extremely private — men entertain men in the top-floor *mafraj*; women and children stay hidden except to serve coffee and qat, the mildly narcotic leaf that fuels Yemen's social life. Life on the street is wide open; indeed, many Yemeni men spend much of the day congregating around public squares, qat markets and outdoor grills that serve up a peppery beef remissence of Thai satays. The women hurry through the open markets, their faces covered with the black *abayah*. The Yemeni versions, however, are veils with flourishes, like a batik pattern, creat-

A Festival by Any Other Name

by David Stevens

FESTIVALS — the musical, theatrical and terpsichorean events that litter the cultural landscape of Europe, and not only Europe — have expanded to occupy more than half the year, and to the point that it is reasonable to wonder what real meaning, if any, the word might still have.

The word, and similar words in other languages, comes from Latin terms for gatherings for the celebration of something special, often of a ritual nature and frequently distinguished by the use of music and dance. One of the earliest was the Olympic Games of ancient Greece, held in honor of Zeus at the summer solstice and involving song and dance as well as athletic contests. The Welsh *eisteddfod* dates from the early Middle Ages and the Druidic bards and even today plays an important role in maintaining a national cultural identity. In Renaissance and Baroque times, royal and princely weddings and other celebrations were the occasion of mammoth musical-theatrical spectacles. The Three Choirs Festival in Britain dates itself from 1715 and the annual gathering of the cathedral choirs of Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester, and is a reminder of the great English and German choral conclaves of the 1700s and 1800s, with Bach and Handel as the stars.

The European music festival as it is known today is almost wholly a creature of the 20th century, and its proliferation dates from the end of World War II, when most of the countries of Europe seized on the arts festival as a means of emerging from cultural, moral and material devastation. Such major festivals as Holland, Edinburgh, Prague, Aix-en-Provence, Vienna and West Berlin all date from 1946 to 1951.

The European Association of Music Festivals now has 49 members (including Osaka, Istanbul and Jerusalem) and the French Association of International Music Festivals has 25, and these are organizations that claim some kind of artistic requirements for membership. There are many more so-called festivals that seem to have been born of little more than some concert manager's desire to keep his clients busy or some spa's wish to supplement the taking of the waters with a little culture.

A look at the profiles of the long established and most artistically ambitious festivals suggests a number of elements that they have at least partly in common:

- The *genius loci*: The composer or other



An impromptu concert in a Salzburg street.

artist, dead or alive, who is the presiding deity of a place, or the performer without whom the festival would not exist — Mozart and Salzburg, Britten and Aldeburgh, Rossini and Pesaro, Menotti and Spoleto, Casals and Prades.

• The site: The prevailing spirit of a place, its architecture, its history, its resources, that combine to suggest, even to dictate, what its festival should be doing.

• Excellence: The quality of performance that can be attained in a festival atmosphere and that can rarely be matched in the hurly-burly of a regular season.

• Artistic purpose: The concentration on specific goals — on the work of particular composers, authors or groups, on particular artistic periods, on particular categories of music, and by extension the openness to works likely to be ignored in routine concert and theatrical life.

The celebrated festivals that date from before the war and were revived after it — and to some extent are models for the others — are rich in all or most of these qualities. Unique among them is the Richard Wagner Festspiele in Bayreuth, in northern Bavaria. In 1872, Wagner settled there and laid the cornerstone for his Festspielhaus, the theater he built, with the support of Ludwig II, for

the performance of his music dramas. And since 1876, for five weeks in late July and August, that is what has been done.

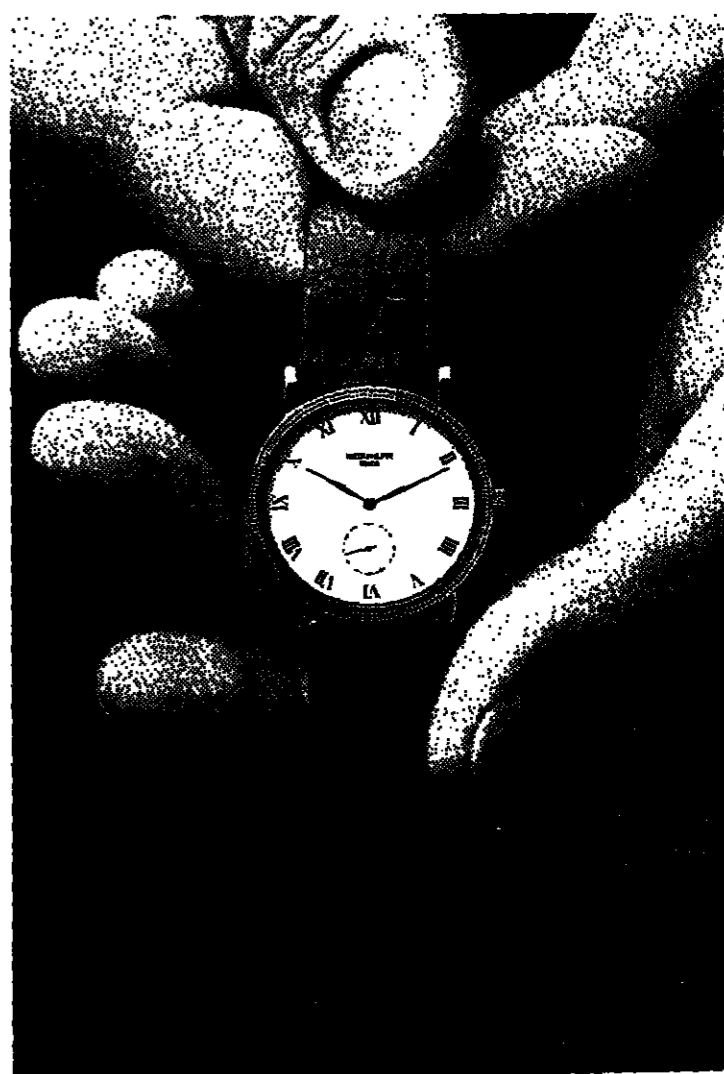
Bayreuth is a sleepy city with a few impressive Baroque buildings left by the 18th-century margraves and an agreeable countryside, but the only real reason to go to Bayreuth is for these Wagnerian performances in ideal circumstances and to consume bratwurst and beer during the one-hour intermissions. The artistic direction of the festival has always been in family hands, and after the war the dominant personality, luckily, was the composer's grandson Wieland Wagner, whose visionary productions revolutionized the staging of Wagner and rescued the composer from the stigma of being a Nazi favorite. The director now is Wolfgang Wagner, the composer's grandnephew, who keeps the festival in the artistic forefront by inviting leading conductors and stage directors.

Simultaneous with Bayreuth is the Salzburg Festival, many people's idea of the festival that has everything. The city itself is spectacularly picturesque, a veritable outdoor Baroque museum thanks to the grandiose lifestyle of the city's 17th and 18th-century prince-archbishops. Historically, this is

Continued on page 10

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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Good Airlines and Hotels, Some Personal Opinions

by Roger Collis

EVERYBODY seems to be doing surveys of business travelers these days. You know the sort of thing I mean: you send out a couple of thousand questionnaires and come up with mind-blowing statistics on favorite airlines, airports, hotels and so on.

But I've resorted to some home-spun motivation research with a few frequent travelers. The idea is that people who use a product or service most often offer the best insights.

Anthony Sampson, the British author, travels once a month to the U.S. or the Far East and once a month in Europe. "There are only two kinds of plane, empty ones and full ones," he says. "Compared to anything else — class, cost or airline doesn't matter. The crucial thing is to find empty planes. They're not necessarily the best; Singapore Airlines is the best I've come across, whatever the class. I don't like British Airways; they're so bossy and casual."

"Sometimes a longer flight can be more restful than a shorter one. London-Paris I find a nightmare. London-New York I actually enjoy. The day flight back from New York is my favorite flight in the world; economy is often empty, which is ideal really. At night the crucial thing is to fly economy where you can put the armrests down. It's more comfortable than first class. All my obsessions are really concentrated on the seat. If you can't put the seat down, that for me is a total black mark, the case with BA's new Club World."

"Regardless of who is paying for it, I think going first class on a daytime flight is an egregious waste of money," says Anthony Podesta, a U.S. expatriate who runs a management consulting firm in Lausanne, Switzerland. "I travel business class to the States and first coming back." Podesta travels at the rate of three and a half days a week in Europe and makes about 14 round trips a year to the United States.

"I'd pick Swissair as best airline overall, although their first class has deteriorated. I think part of the reason is that the old-time senior male pursuer has almost been eliminated. And there's a certain lack of marketing savoir faire. They had senior people in the New York office who were a dream. To go into an airline office where everybody knows you is an invaluable plus. They now have temporaries at JFK check-in who don't know one thing from another."

"BA on its intercontinental flights has done a magnificent job in redressing its image based on service. Don't talk to me about BA in continental Europe, because their business class is appalling — aircraft, the bins above the seat, the food."

"For me, the single best travel experience is British Airways' morning Concorde to New York. It's impossible if you're honest with yourself to become blasé about it. Most of us are looking forward to an exciting day in New York and the crew respond to this; that whole flight crackles."

André Clodong, a Canadian, who runs a PR company in Brussels and travels at least once a month, says that Swissair is his favorite airline in Europe. "BA has made tremendous progress. But

There are only two kinds of plane, empty ones and full ones.

there is a large gap between Swissair and the others."

"I've never had a bad flight with either Swissair or Lufthansa," says David Tennant, a London-based travel writer who spent 23 years as travel editor of the Illustrated London News. "I was out of the U.K. 16 times last year, including three trips to North America and one to Australia. BA on long haul are on the ball; I also like Qantas, which is informal, efficient and friendly. All East European airlines need a lesson on how to deal with people. American is an airline that impressed me most often. And I like TWA — Pan Am isn't nearly as good. My number one choice for the U.S. is to go through Atlanta, which I think is a very efficient airport. And Newark is good. I praise U.S. airports."

Says Podesta, "Flying in the States? Just absolute horror stories. Eastern to be avoided; Continental to be avoided; Delta, which had a fantastic reputation, you have to be careful about. American is generally considered to be the best U.S. airline. But you always have to expect the worst. If you have a flight that leaves and arrives on time, it's an exception. The hub and spoke system just engenders horrendous delays. You have to leave a big cushion of time in the States. And in Europe as well. Lufthansa and Swissair were

able to point to their on-time performance a few years ago. Try going out today from Geneva to Frankfurt and see whether you arrive on time. Congestion is the problem. But do airlines allow for this in their schedules? No."

"Whenever possible, I try to take a regional flight from small airports. One that is marvelous is Norwich [in the U.K.]," Sampson says. "Airport strain is what is exhausting. Sir William Hildred, the first head of IATA, said that in the early days, prewar, the strain of flying was in the flying itself, airports were wonderfully comfortable. Now it's the other way around. I endorse that completely."

Sampson seems more preoccupied with airlines than hotels. His favorites are the Mandarin in Hong Kong and the Oriental in Bangkok, both belonging to the Mandarin group. "The best hotel in Europe I've ever stayed," Tennant says, "is the Cipriani in Venice. My favorite in Paris is the Westmaster, which is a small hotel with excellent service. In New York, it's the Pierre. What I look for in service: promptness, politeness. Most hotels today have got all the amenities you could possibly need. But it's the service attitude that counts."

Service is what Podesta values most. "As a small businessman I probably use hotel services much more than most people. I have more meals, more meetings, and room service is important. And a good concierge. Especially if you don't have your office to call up."

"The Plaza Athénée in Paris has the single best concierge desk of any hotel in the western world. There were times when I would just call — whether I was staying in Paris or not — and say, this is my problem, fix me up. I always tip generously. I want them to remember me well. They're doing me an enormous favor and the next time I need one, I don't want them saying, 'this guy's chintzy.'"

Says Clodong, "The concierge at the Vierjahreszeiten in Munich once laid on for me an entire conference — catering for an evening function outside the hotel, a fleet of cars, a ladies' sightseeing program and audio visual equipment. I only talked to him. He was my only contact for all this, audio visual equipment and so on. I only had to talk to this one concierge."

"In London, I think the Berkeley is the best hotel without a doubt. It's my number one choice," Podesta says. "One has the sense of having almost a private flat; there's no hall, no public rooms, no glitz. But another great



The Palace Pier, a quarter of a mile long, offers shops, snacks, a theater and fishing.

Brighton — or London by the Sea

by Louis Heren

BRIGHTON, England — Brighton is known as the princely resort, and for is not hyperbole. The Prince Regent's Royal Pavilion is as splendid and exotic as Kublai Khan's pleasure dome, and the Regency squares and terraces built for his courtiers and aristocratic friends are a contrast in cool elegance.

There are other contrasts: fine restaurants and shell-and-cockle (shellfish) stalls, a well-known theater and a nude bathing beach, the race track that inspired Graham Greene's "Brighton Rock" and the nearby South Downs (or hills) of Kipling's "Rewards and Fairies."

An hour's train journey from London, Brighton is the capital's favorite watering place. It also provides an intriguing break for visitors who momentarily tire of London.

The first mention of Brighton is in the Domesday Book, where it appears as Brighthelmston, and for centuries the fishing village on the south coast remained obscure. It was transformed in the 18th century by Dr. Richard Russell, who settled there to test his theory of the medical uses of sea water, and popularized sea bathing.

Whether or not it is swimming that attracted the young bucks from London, among them was the dissonant young prince who became regent when his father, George III, went mad. The American colonies had been lost and Napoleon was

conquering Europe, but the prince was only interested in his mistress, Mrs. Fitzherbert, and building his summer palace.

They secretly married, but Mrs. Fitzherbert was a Roman Catholic and the prince had to annul the marriage and take a German Protestant princess as his future queen. The royal love affair perhaps explains the raffish atmosphere of Brighton. The beach mode continued to summer there and, when the railway from London was completed, lovers discreetly traveled separately to Brighton for what were known as illicit weekends.

So much for history, but the raffishness still persists. It is difficult to explain; there is little sleazy about the town, although cockneys descend on it to fill their lungs with clean sea air — they call it ozone — play slot machines on the Palace Pier and wash down fish and chips with pints of the local beer.

WHAT the English once described as a better class of people come down for the weekend, among them many stars of the London stage. Lord Olivier lived in Brighton and commuted to the West End until British Rail stopped serving breakfast (including his favorite kippers) on the Brighton run.

The political parties frequently hold their annual conferences in Brighton, and for a week government ministers or leaders of the opposition, accompanied by the usual media circus, fill the bars and the better restaurants. Dennis Thatcher, the prime minister's husband, can be seen in the bar of the Grand Hotel sipping what he describes as the usual tincture — generally a large gin — when not playing one of the town's six golf courses.

The Grand was badly damaged a few years ago by an Irish Republican Army bomb when many members of the Cabinet were staying there. They survived, and the Edwardian hotel with its white facade and wrought-iron verandas has been refurbished. A sight to be seen is the black-tie dinner dance held at the end of the Conservative Party's conference with Margaret Thatcher, the Iron Lady in chiffon, leading the first dance.

The Labor Party prefers to celebrate with beer and a singalong in the Domesday, a vast building that was once the stables of the Royal Pavilion, while the left plots against the leadership at fringe meetings in the smaller hotels.

Brighton is really London by the sea — Westminster and Belgraveia, the West and East Ends, Soho and



The entrance to Palace Pier.

clubland — and the mood of visitors can change as they emerge from the train station.

The visitor then often makes for the waterfront or the Palace Pier to take the air. Piers are a feature of many British seaside resorts, and Brighton has two, although the West Pier has fallen into disrepair and is no longer open to the public. Seaside piers are not wharves for shipping but elegant Victorian or Edwardian structures built solely for pleasure. The Palace Pier is a quarter of a mile long (about 400 meters), supported by cast-iron pillars and with a wooden deck suitable for strolling. At the end is a theater for popular entertainment where Puccini shows or concert parties once sang and danced. That age of innocence is long past, and those young aspiring or aging artists were being replaced by often well-known comics and entertainers from London.

THE pier has ice-cream stalls, hot-dog stands, pinball machines and peep shows like "What the Butler Saw." The fishing is also good from the end of the pier, but the main attraction is the sensation of walking on the deck of a ship at sea. The view of the town and coastline is splendid.

Those who want to work up a good appetite for lunch walk along the promenade, which stretches for about three miles from the marina in the east to the town of Hove in the west.

All walks should have a destina-

tion, and Brunswick Square or Ad-daide Crescent are ideal; their Regency elegance is comparable to that of the Royal Crescent in Bath.

Then lunch in one of the good fish restaurants where Dover sole is a staple, or in an oyster bar for a dozen natives on the half-shell and a glass or two of Chablis.

Some of the fish restaurants are in The Lanes, a section of narrow and traffic-free alleys and byways in what was once 17th-century Brighton. These streets are a jumble of restaurants, pubs and bow-fronted antique shops.

An hour or two in the Chinese-Mogul splendor of the Royal Pavilion nearby would complete a pleasurable day, but those who do not have to hurry back to London should stay longer. Some of the hotels are very good; and the Theatre Royal, an Victorian delight in gilt and red plush, is an established venue for plays bound for London.

The Pavilion Theater stages alternative and experimental theater and music while traditional jazz can be heard at the King and Queen pub.

In Britain grass always grows greener and flowers more colorfully near the sea, and Brighton's special pride is its parks. The best known, Preston Park, is attached to an old manor house whose furniture, pictures, porcelain and silver are a reminder of how the rich lived at the turn of the century.

St. Ann's Well Gardens are noted for the scented garden planted

for the blind. Queen's Park has a lovely pond, and the genteel promenade of Hove is lined with flower-bordered turf that makes golfers itch for their putters.

The village green and duck pond of Rottondown are another attraction. Once a fishing village and the home of Rudyard Kipling, Rottondown can be reached by Britain's oldest electric railway, opened in 1883. Its toylike trains with open cars run along the beach from the Palace Pier to the marina, which is now the largest in Europe. It has berths for more than 2,000 craft, and H.M.S. Cavalier, last of Britain's World War II destroyers, is moored in the inner harbor.

BRIGHTON is also a good base for exploring the South Downs. The sheep-cropped hills and vales of prehistoric shape change constantly as scudding clouds are pursued by their shadows, and walking up to Ditchling Beacon I have felt utterly alone, although the counties of East and West Sussex are well populated. Much of England's early history was enacted here, including the Saxon and Norman invasions, as castles and ancient towns bear witness.

William the Conqueror landed at Pevensey and marched to Hastings, near which he defeated Harold. He built his voice abbey on the battlefield, and the charming village that grew up at its imposing gatehouse is now known as Battle. Not far away is Lewes where Simon de Montfort, who called the first representative parliament, defeated the royal army in 1264.

Also nearby is Arundel Castle, the stately home of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal and Chief Butler of England, and worth a visit.

Then there is Chichester, with its cathedral and theater, and Rye, one of the Cinque Ports where Henry James lived for many years. Incorporated in 1289, and twice burned down by the French, Rye has cobbled streets and Tudor and Georgian houses.

Kipling, who lived in Sussex for many years, wrote: "Each to his choice, and I rejoice. The lot has fallen to me. In a fair ground — a fair ground — Yes, Sussex by the sea! It is, indeed, a fine country, but even if it were not Brighton would still be the princely resort."

Louis Heren, a former deputy editor of The Times of London, writes this for The New York Times.

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Festivals

Continued from page 9

the city where opera was first performed north of the Alps. It has a pre-emptive claim on Mozart, who was born here, even though he could not wait to shake his dust from his feet and go to Vienna.

The modern Salzburg Festival was born in 1920, theoretically with Max Reinhardt's production of Hugo von Hofmannsthal's "Jedermann," an adaptation of the English morality play "Everyman" that is still performed every year in the cathedral square. Richard Strauss was the dominant musical figure, and the Vienna Philharmonic became the house orchestra, which it still is. Essentially, Salzburg is where Vienna's musical and theatrical elite migrates for the summer, reinforced by leading foreign artists. For more than a quarter of a century, Salzburg has been the fief of another native son — Herbert von Karajan.

Not that there aren't some complaints. The inner city is overrun with summer tourists, although it has ample hotel resources. Top prices for the operas this year are a stunning 3,000 schillings (about \$250), but for as little as 50 schillings the visitor can get some festival atmosphere in a serenade or chamber music concert, and there is even free street theater. And while programming is on the conservative side, the quality of performance is usually high.

Florence is a city where the visual arts have always been pre-eminent. Still, it is generally agreed that here was where opera was accidentally invented about 1600, and some of the earliest examples were first performed that year in the Pitti Palace and the Uffizi for the wedding festivities of Henri IV and Maria de' Medici. And about a century later, in the service of a later Medici, Bartolomeo Cristofori built the first pianoforte.

Between the two World Wars, the city's moribund musical life was reawakened, first by the creation of a symphony orchestra under Vittorio Gui in 1928, then by the founding of the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino in 1933. The mainstay of the Maggio's program is operatic, often adventurously so. It has Italian and world premieres. It is credited with having had a restorative influence on Italian musical life in general. Oddly, the establishment of the Maggio Musicale led to the revival of a winter music season in Florence, the reverse of the usual effect.

Performances are in the nondescript Teatro Comunale, but sometimes in the Teatro della Pergola (where Verdi's "Macbeth" was first performed) and sometimes in the spectacular setting of the Boboli Gardens. A drawback for tourists on the move is that programming is stretched over May and June in such a way that it is difficult to catch more than one opera production without staying several days. On the other hand, there is Florence to explore while waiting.

John Christie built a theater annex to his country estate in the Sussex Downs for his wife, the soprano Audrey Mildmay, and gave birth in 1934 to the Glyndebourne Festival Opera. The Nazi rise to power was a stroke of luck for Christie's enterprise, for it brought three refugees from Germany who established its high artistic standards — the conductor Fritz Busch, the stage director Carl Ebert, the administrator Rudolf Bing.

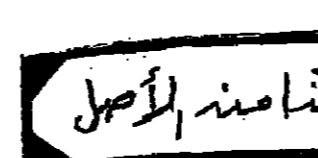
Here ensemble counts. The singers come to Glyndebourne and settle in for the duration, this year May 16-Aug. 18, in effect living and rehearsing under one roof. The tiny theater is marvelous for Mozart, the original household god, although now the repertory is wide-ranging. It is famous for the champagne picnics of its evening-dressed audiences, and for the scarcity of tickets.

Another festival that was given its start, in a way, by the troubles of the '30s was Lucerne's Internationale Musikfestwochen. It began in 1938, mainly with an elite roster of musicians who could not (Bruno Walter) or would not (Arturo Toscanini) return to Germany or Austria. Before the war ended, the establishment of the festival led to the creation of a music conservatory and the Swiss Festival Orchestra and, later, the Lucerne Festival Strings. The backbone of its program (this year Aug. 17-Sept. 10) is a veritable parade of world class symphony orchestras, supplemented by other concerts. Lucerne's placid beauty and spectacular surroundings make for an agreeable setting.

In 1930, Venice started the granddaddy of the contemporary music festivals, backed by the city's Biennale organization. After the end of the war, contemporary music festivals spread, among them Warsaw Autumn (started 1956), Cheltenham (1945 — mainly for British music), Graz (which concentrates on Austria and neighboring Balkan countries) and many others. And Arnold Dolmetsch's festival began in Haslemere, England, in 1925, can fairly claim to have helped spawn today's booming early music movement.

A beautiful theater has often been reason enough to start a festival. That brought Gian Carlo Menotti to the Umbrian hill town of Spoleto in 1958. The Swiss German Radio restored the delightful Rococo theater at Schwetzingen, near Mannheim, and began that festival. Francois Cuvilliers's theater in Munich and the Drottningholm court theater near Stockholm are other 18th-century gems still in use.

But Europe's cultural capitals, who would hardly seem to need it, also got in on the festival business. These typically subsidize new events and galvanize existing resources at the end of the season (Vienna, May-June) or the beginning (West Berlin, September). Paris has just inaugurated a new Festival of Paris. This will be followed by the Festival du Marais and Festival Estival, and then the immense program of the Festival d'Auntonne, which runs to the end of the year and concentrates on the avant-garde in all the arts. Soon there will be no regular season left.



NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4 P.M. volume, Amex 4 P.M. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Thursday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Close, Chg, Prev.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Highs, New Lows.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sales, *Buy.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices (A) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

New York Stocks Drop Again

United Press International
NEW YORK — The stock market suffered its second consecutive setback on Thursday as prices closed lower on the New York Stock Exchange, pressured by investor concern over the outlook for inflation and interest rates.

Large table of stock prices (B) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (C) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (D) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (E) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (F) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (G) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

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Large table of stock prices (K) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (L) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (M) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Handwritten Arabic text: مكاننا الجديد

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, including '1988 Tough' and 'New Dollar Value'.

Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Stock Market Data Table: Columns include Stock, Div., Yld. PE, 52-Week High/Low, and Close. Lists various stocks like IBM, GE, and Ford.

NYSE Stock Market Data Table (Continued): Continuation of the NYSE stock list with columns for Stock, Div., Yld. PE, 52-Week High/Low, and Close.

NYSE High-Lows Table: Columns include Stock, Div., Yld. PE, 52-Week High/Low, and Close. Lists high and low values for various stocks.

U.S. Futures Table: Columns include Contract, Bid, Ask, and Last. Lists futures contracts for WHEAT (CBT), SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT), and others.

U.S. Futures Table (Continued): Continuation of U.S. Futures data, including COFFEE (NYC) and SUGAR (NYC).

International Futures Table: Columns include Contract, Bid, Ask, and Last. Lists international futures for BRITISH POUND (LMA), CANADIAN DOLLAR (LMA), and others.

Company Results Table: Columns include Company, Revenue, Profit, and % Change. Lists companies like IBM, GE, and Ford with their financial performance.

Company Results Table (Continued): Continuation of company results, listing companies like AT&T and Amgen.

Company Results Table (Continued): Continuation of company results, listing companies like Amgen and Amgen.

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Company Results Table (Continued): Continuation of company results, listing companies like Amgen and Amgen.

France's Trade Swing To Surplus in March

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. PARIS — France's trade surplus in March was its largest for 15 months, a sharp contrast with February's large deficit, the Finance Ministry said on Thursday.

SEC Passes Rule to Halt Trade in OTC Shares

WASHINGTON — The Securities & Exchange Commission approved Thursday a rule that gives a self-regulatory dealer's group the power to prohibit members from trading in stocks halted because of pending news announcements.

Paris Commodities

Paris Commodities Table: Columns include Commodity, Bid, Ask, and Last. Lists commodities like SUGAR and COFFEE.

London Commodities

London Commodities Table: Columns include Commodity, Bid, Ask, and Last. Lists commodities like SUGAR and COFFEE.

Dividends

Dividends Table: Columns include Company, Dividend, and Yield. Lists companies like Amgen and Amgen.

S&P 100 Index Options

S&P 100 Index Options Table: Columns include Contract, Bid, Ask, and Last. Lists S&P 100 index options.

London Metals

London Metals Table: Columns include Metal, Bid, Ask, and Last. Lists metals like ALUMINUM and COPPER.

Spot Commodities

Spot Commodities Table: Columns include Commodity, Bid, Ask, and Last. Lists spot commodities like SUGAR and COFFEE.

U.S. Treasuries

U.S. Treasuries Table: Columns include Maturity, Bid, Offer, and Price. Lists U.S. Treasury securities.

London Metals (Continued)

London Metals Table (Continued): Continuation of London metals data, listing metals like ALUMINUM and COPPER.

Profit Up 44.5% At Arianespace

HANNOVER, West Germany — Arianespace, the company that launches Europe's Ariane rockets, announced Thursday that its profit had risen 44.5 percent to 302 million French francs (\$53 million) last year.

Herald Tribune Advertisement: Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Allegis Rejects Pilots' Bid for United

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — Allegis Corp., the parent company of United Airlines, advised employees Thursday that a \$4.06 billion bid by pilots of the airline is not in the best interest of our stockholders or employees.

Bank Leu Planning to Link With Securities Specialist

ZURICH — Bank Leu, Switzerland's fifth largest bank, said Thursday that it was planning to set up a securities specialist in developing financial securities in the region.

Time, Costs Increase For Norway Oil Field

OSLO — Norsk Hydro A/S said Thursday that the second development phase of Norway's North Sea Oseberg oil and gas field would be delayed by a year to 1991 and cost 10 billion kroner (\$1.62 billion), 1.5 billion over plan, because more platform equipment was needed.

TOOLS: Others Reap the Benefits of U.S. Spending

(Continued from Page 1)
Users were strong in that technology. As a result, orders to domestic machine tool makers shrank to \$2 billion last year, from \$6 billion in 1979. Cincinnati Milacron's exports dropped to \$78 million, from \$191 million, in the same period. Imports from Japan and West Germany have doubled since 1980.

LAND: Firms Drop Bid

(Continued from first finance page)
at a considerably lower level. Analysts therefore consider Jardine's purchase price of 8.95 dollars an expensive gambit.
'It was a steep price to pay for what, at the end of the day, adds nothing to their strategic position,' said John Mulcahy of Citicorp's securities arm, Vickers da Costa.
'They have managed to fend off three of the biggest players in Hong Kong, but if someone else were to come along tomorrow and make a bid for the entire company, Jardine would have no more protection than before.'
Mr. Keswick disputed claims that Jardine had overpaid for the right to maintain a firm grip on the company. Hongkong Land's net asset value at the end of 1987 was 9.60 dollars a share, he said, and with commercial rents rising, that figure already is outdated. But analysts noted that most Hong Kong property companies are trading at a 20 percent discount to net asset value.

hold 100 percent of the common equity of the corporation.
At the end of trading Thursday in New York, Allegis stock closed at \$87.375, off \$2.625. The stock had risen \$5.25 on Wednesday.
The pilots' proposal is contingent on the success of a suit to void portions of a contract between Allegis and the International Association of Machinists. Certain provisions of the contract are intended to prevent a takeover of Allegis.
In his letter, Mr. Wolf said advisers had done the pilots "a disservice" by encouraging a highly contingent proposal that is not in the best interest of our stockholders or employees and that has no real prospect of being successful."
The acquisition would be made through Airline Acquisition Corp., which was formed by the pilots.

being taken over, Mr. Ebner stressed. "Both will keep their independence. That is why we have chosen the structure of a holding."
Leu, with assets of 15.28 billion Swiss francs (\$10.90 billion) at the end of March and 1987 profit of 61.1 million francs, owns BZ, which had assets of 138 million francs at the end of last year and earned 15.5 million francs.
The move will bring synergy effects for both," said Mr. Ebner, who founded BZ in 1985 and currently holds a 41 percent stake. It is not listed on Swiss stock exchanges.
Other managers of the bank hold 9 percent; Carnegie Fondkommission, the Swedish stockbroker, 28 percent; and Volkart Brothers Holding Ltd., a trading company based in Winterthur, Switzerland, 22 percent.

Other managers of the bank hold 9 percent; Carnegie Fondkommission, the Swedish stockbroker, 28 percent; and Volkart Brothers Holding Ltd., a trading company based in Winterthur, Switzerland, 22 percent.
Neither BZ Bank nor Leu would comment further on the structure of the new company. However, banking sources said the two would probably offer existing shareholders the opportunity of swapping their shares for equity in the new company. An application would also probably be made for a stock exchange listing, they added.

goods imports in 1980. If the 1980 surplus — \$56 billion in inflation-adjusted dollars — had reappeared last year, the nation's trade deficit would have been reduced by one-third, to less than \$100 billion.
And for every billion dollars earned in exports, the gross national product rises by about \$2 billion. This measure of the total U.S. output of goods and services was \$3,877 trillion in the fourth quarter.
Thus, as demand rises for the U.S.-made truck axles turned out by Cleveland-based Eaton Corp., so does demand for imports of the metal axle housings that Eaton makes in Spain.
Similarly, in the electronics industry, while demand is climbing for GCA Corp.'s machine that imprints circuits on semiconductor wafers, it is also rising for imports of advanced lenses that the Massachusetts company imports from West Germany for its machines.
Together, capital goods and oil accounted for nearly half of all imports last year. With oil import volume also rising, the trade deficit might remain above \$11 billion a month well into the 1990s.
Nevertheless, some economists argue that capital goods exports will eventually help lower the trade deficit, by rising more rapidly than imports. Indeed, the first sign of this change emerged in the January-March quarter, which produced a surplus that would reach nearly \$8 billion by the end of the year, if the pace were maintained.

Sun Discusses Refinery Sale To Nigeria

PHILADELPHIA — The chairman of Sun Co., Robert McClements, said Thursday that the U.S. oil company was holding talks with Nigeria that could lead to the sale of some of Sun's refineries and service stations to the OPEC nation.
Mr. McClements said the talks had begun earlier this year and were in "very preliminary stages." He added, "Where we might go, how any equity interest might be developed — whether it's just the refining and marketing company or just a refinery — we have just expressed an interest."
Industry analysts have suggested that Sun might seek a partnership with Nigeria that would provide Sun with crude oil supplies and give Nigeria a guaranteed outlet for some of its production. Such "downstream" arrangements are being sought by several members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Nigeria was reported in January to be discussing the purchase of a stake in Hill Petroleum Co., a unit of Salomon Inc.

Kraft to Sell Duracell Unit To Kravis for \$1.8 Billion

GLENVIEW, Illinois — Kraft Inc. announced Thursday the sale of its Duracell batteries subsidiary to an investment firm in a leveraged buyout for \$1.8 billion cash.
The sale to Duracell Holdings Corp., an affiliate of the investment firm Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., is expected to be completed next month. Duracell's management is expected to participate in the ownership of the company.
The subsidiary has been for sale since last year as part of Kraft's plan to concentrate on its food products businesses. Kraft said it would use some of the proceeds from the sale to reduce debt and to be prepared for acquisitions.
Duracell, headquartered in Bethel, Connecticut, is the world leader in the manufacture and sale of high-performance alkaline batteries. It reported record net income in 1987 of \$53.9 million. Sales for the year were also a record, at \$1.1 billion.
The company is Kraft's only remaining nonfood unit. Most of its other nonfood operations were spun off last year into Premark International Inc. when Durr & Kraft Inc. split into two companies.
Kohlberg, Kravis is a privately owned merchant banking firm with offices in New York and San Francisco that specializes in arranging

and participating in leveraged buyouts. In such a deal the buyer sells off parts of the acquired company, or uses its cash flow, to pay for the acquisition.
Henry R. Kravis, a founding partner of KKR, called the acquisition "the first step in the creation of a great new independent consumer products company."
"Duracell has the leading position in a growing worldwide market, a well-known trademark with strong consumer loyalty and a seasoned, innovative management team," Mr. Kravis said.
Kraft is a multinational food company with reported 1987 sales of \$9.9 billion, excluding Duracell's results.
DUSSELDORF — The engineering group Mannesmann AG reported Thursday that parent company net profit rose slightly to 160 million Deutsche marks (\$95 million) in 1987 from 158 million DM a year earlier.
Group sales declined about 3 percent to 16.7 billion DM from 17.2 billion, largely because of currency fluctuations, the company said. It proposed a dividend of 3 DM, unchanged from 1986.

TRACTORS: Sales Rolling as Revival Takes Root

(Continued from first finance page)
pany that is the surviving entity of Massey-Ferguson Ltd., is expected to earn more than \$90 million, while Case IH is expected to break even after a big loss last year.
Even so, the shell-shocked industry is not likely to return to its free-wheeling ways. Industry executives say they will expand production carefully and add capacity only if they are convinced that the upturn can be sustained.
Indeed, in some markets where demand is particularly strong, dealers, including Mr. Horning, are on allocation. Gun-shy farm equipment makers say they will no longer try to keep dealers stocked so a farmer can walk in and buy an \$80,000 tractor or a \$130,000 combine on the spot. Instead, farmers will have to place orders and then wait months for delivery, they say.
"Maybe once the re-equipping phase passes, then capital goods imports will die down, allowing an export surplus to develop," said Paul Krugman, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Even so, Lawrence Chimera, chief economist of the WEFIA Group, an economic forecasting service, predicted, "The surplus in capital goods trade will never get back to where it was in 1980."

era for farming. Crop prices were high, exports were strong and land prices were soaring. Encouraged by the federal government, farmers leveraged existing holdings to bring 45 million more acres (18 million hectares) into production and bought the equipment needed to plant, cultivate and harvest the added crops.
But then export markets dwindled, surpluses mounted, crop prices fell and rising interest rates landed debt into a crushing burden. Turned sold for \$4,000 an acre in the late 1970s went for less than half that by the mid-1980s.
Not only were cash-short farmers reluctant to buy new equipment, but bankruptcies dumped vast quantities of good used equipment on the market. Sales of new, larger tractors fell to about 16,000 in 1986 from a peak of 74,000 in 1979. Annual sales in the 1970s had averaged nearly 50,000.
The ensuing shakeout changed the face of the industry. In 1985, International Harvester Corp., the company that invented the mechanical reaper, sold its agricultural implements division to Tennessee

of its I.I. Case unit. The next year, Ford Motor Co.'s tractor division purchased New Holland from Sperry Corp.
In both cases, the parent companies sought to protect their investment in what were essentially tractor-making subsidiaries by transforming them into full-line farm equipment producers and by reducing industry capacity. For instance, before the agricultural unit was purchased by Case, International Harvester closed its large tractor plant in Rock Island, Illinois, cutting the industry capacity for that type of machinery by 50 percent.
In other consolidating moves, Allis-Chalmers Corp. was acquired in 1985 by Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz AG of West Germany and renamed Deutz-Allis Corp. Massey-Ferguson closed plants, got out of the combine business and re-structured itself as Varsity. That left Deere, Case IH and Ford New Holland as the only full-line producers in North America.
Reflecting how the industry has pared production capacity, employment has plunged.

B.S.I. BUSINESS SCHOOL LAUSANNE SATURDAY M. B. A.
Selected U.S.A./O.T.C. Quotations
Alan James Pl 2 2 1/2
Bster Corp 7 2 1/2
Crown 14 1/2 15
Gold Glory USA Inc 4 1/2 4 1/2
GoodMark Food 10 1/2 10 1/2
MAG Holdings 1 1/2 1 1/2
NAV-AIR 2 1/2 1 1/2

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE ISSUE
9% 1977/1995 OF U.S. \$50,000,000.—
Made by the European Coal and Steel Community
The commission of the European Communities announces that the annual installment of bonds amounting to U.S. \$1,750,000.— has been purchased redemption on June 15, 1988.

ENZYMETECH INTERNATIONAL N.V.
NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS TO BE HELD MAY 13, 1988
To the Shareholders of Enzyme-Tech International N.V.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Enzyme-Tech International N.V. will be held at the registered office of the Company, CITCO Center, Frontstreet 16, Philipshuis, St. Maarten, Netherlands Antilles, on May 13, 1988.

PACIFIC BASIN FUND
Notice to Shareholders
The Board of Directors of Pacific Basin Management Company S.A., in their meeting held on 26th February 1988, have considered with the Custodian that, because of the contracted size of the Fund and because the fixed recurring expenses have become increasingly important in comparison to the current income, it is in the best interests of the shareholders and the managers alike to terminate the operations of the Fund and proceed with its liquidation.

LVMH
MOËT HENNESSY • LOUIS VUITTON
The Board of Directors will propose a dividend of FF 32 per ordinary share (net of Avoir fiscal tax credit).
LVMH also reported that first quarter 1988 sales were up 31% to FF 3,395 million, with luggage and cognac sales in Japan and the Far East showing particularly strong gains.
Consolidated 1987 sales increased by 18.6% to FF 13,247 million over the comparable year-earlier level.
The cognac, luggage and perfume sectors showed significantly higher income from operations.
Primary earnings per share increased by 23% to FF 119.50.

FIDELITY BALANCED PORTFOLIO
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
13, Boulevard de la Foire
L.C. Luxembourg B 25918
Notice of Annual General Meeting
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of FIDELITY BALANCED PORTFOLIO, a société d'investissement à capital variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund") will be held at the principal and registered office of the Fund, 13, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg, at 11 a.m. on May 26, 1988, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

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Dr. Frazee...
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Dr. Casida...
J. Landa...
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Bethesda...
Maryland...
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Dr. Frazee...
said the...
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two days...
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reopening...
well.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Open, Change. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Open, Change. Continuation of stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Open, Change. Continuation of stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Open, Change. Continuation of stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Open, Change. Continuation of stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Open, Change. Continuation of stock listings.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 5th May 1988

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and other details.

Other Funds

Table listing other funds with columns for fund name, currency, and other details.

AMEX High-Lows

Table listing AMEX high and low prices for various stocks.

WALL STREET WATCH

INCOME REPORTING ON TRENDS AFFECTING THE U.S. STOCK MARKETS. Text discussing market trends and income reporting.

AF - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Franc; FL - Dutch Florin; L - United Kingdom Pound; Lira - Italian Lira; M - Mexican Pesos; N - New Zealand Dollar; N.S. - Netherlands Guilder; S - Swiss Franc; Sfr - Swiss Franc; T - Taiwan Dollar; US - U.S. Dollar; Y - Yen.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for currency, issuer, and other details.

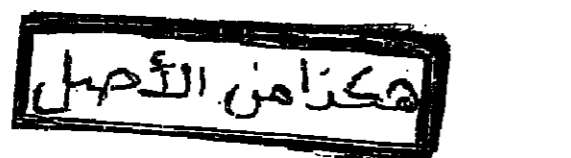
Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Marks with columns for issuer, coupon, and other details.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen with columns for issuer, coupon, and other details.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 61359ZF for further information.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Gains Ahead of Jobs Data

NEW YORK — The dollar recovered Thursday after some early declines in Europe, to end slightly higher in New York.

Dealers attributed the dollar's recovery to nervous buying by market participants who had earlier sold dollars they had not yet purchased.

Dealers are also expecting a gain of at least 250,000 in April's non-farm payrolls, with estimates ranging up to 300,000.

In New York, the dollar rose to 1.6845 Deutsche marks, from 1.6783 on Wednesday, to 1.6800 yen, from 1.6750, to 1.4050 Swiss francs, from 1.3980, and to 5.7325 French francs from 5.7045.

The British pound slipped to \$1.8610 from \$1.8645.

Some analysts said the dollar could soon rise to 1.72 Deutsche marks on expectations of higher interest rates.

Dealers noted, however, that Martin Feldstein, former head of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors, said Thursday in Frankfurt that any tightening of short-term interest rates in reaction to the employment figures would be limited.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters

where holidays closed the market from Tuesday onward, may enliven business.

"We're just sitting here waiting for the employment numbers to come out tomorrow," said a dealer at a European bank. "It's as quiet as it can get."

In London, the dollar was slightly lower against most major currencies. It closed at 1.6790 DM, compared with 1.6795 on Wednesday; at 124.55 yen, down from 124.95; at 1.3975 Swiss francs, down from 1.4000; but at 5.7100 French francs, up slightly from 5.7075.

The British pound also edged up against the dollar, to \$1.8665 from \$1.8645.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6772 DM, down from 1.6809 at Wednesday's fixing, and in Paris at 5.7045 French francs, down from 5.7150.

It closed in Zurich at 1.3972 Swiss francs, compared with 1.4012.

(AFP, Reuters)

Fed Aide Warns On Dollar Fall

RIO DE JANEIRO — The vice chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board warned Thursday that letting the dollar drop further would pose a significant risk.

Manuel Johnson, speaking at a meeting of North and South American central bank governors, said: "The notion that exchange rate depreciation is a painless answer to our problems is very dangerous."

Mr. Johnson said a dollar drop was one method of controlling the U.S. trade deficit. "However, this approach carries a very substantial risk: The decline in the dollar could be sudden and steep, even by the standards of the 1980s and excessive as well, with adverse implications for the U.S. inflation rate," he warned.

ASIA: Yen's Rise, Quality Regional Goods Have Japan Shopping Around

The Japanese with almost anything with an "ethnic" identity are altering the old relationships seemingly overnight.

Japan's imports of manufactured products from the four countries jumped 51 percent last year, to a total value of \$20.5 billion. This year they will rise by 45 percent, according to a forecast by the Nomura Research Institute, provided Japan's domestic consumption continues to increase.

Asia's share of Japan's imports of manufactured goods has more than doubled over the past five years, to about 40 percent of the total. Japanese officials have welcomed the trend, local analysts say, in part because it strengthens Tokyo's arguments with less successful exporters that Japan's market is not being opened with nearly impenetrable barriers.

The most visible change is in shops such as Mr. Ohyama's and among major retailers such as Mitsukoshi and Matsuzakaya. Shelves reserved for imports from the NICs are stocked with goods ranging from rubber rafts, barbecues, and soccer balls to videocassettes, televisions and stereo gear.

At Inbix, where nothing is sold at a discount, company officials said most items were priced 20 to 50 percent below equivalent products made domestically.

The development of Inbix is typical of the way low prices and improving quality have intersected to create the boom in NICs with a ports. The company began with a simple question: Is it possible to put a videocassette player on the market for 300,000 yen (\$240) when Japanese-made VCRs go for three to six times that price?

Mr. Ohyama got an affirmative answer when he went to Lucky Goldstar, the South Korean electronics giant. Once the model was



Japanese consumers examining imports from South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore at a 'NICs Super Fair' in Tokyo.

developed (with no recording ability), Inbix sold 800,000 units as a wholesaler over the course of a year before opening its own shop, the company said.

But consumer goods are only part of the picture. Economists say the turnaround in imports of machinery and other industrial products has been even more dramatic

that supply came from South Korea and Taiwan.

The same pattern is evident in other categories. Japan's imports of industrial machinery from the NICs rose last year by roughly 60 percent to more than \$2.2 billion.

The new import phenomenon is also partly a reflection of the substantial rise in Japan's direct investment in the NICs, which now totals about \$10 billion. Although local companies' share of exports is increasing, joint ventures, particularly in Taiwan, are likely to remain an important factor in increased sales to Japan.

Will Japan's long-running trade surpluses in the region, which periodically lead to political frictions, be reduced? South Korea thinks so: Last week it forecast a 25 percent drop this year in its merchandise trade deficit with Japan, to \$4 billion.

But others disagree. Hirohiko Okumura, chief economist at Nomura Research Institute, expects the combined deficit among the four nations in trade with Japan to grow about 10 percent in 1988, to \$22 billion.

Nonetheless, Japan's role as a market for Asian manufacturers is seen in the region as crucial, reflecting a widespread view that the United States is now at its peak as an absorber of imports.

Sales to Japan will also help the NICs avoid sweeping structural adjustments away from export-dependent growth, analysts point out, until their domestic markets are more mature.

In turn, Japan's new role is expected to create a chain of interdependence among Japan, the NICs and Southeast Asian nations in the region, and in a decade's time, economists predict, the region will rival the United States and Europe in terms of its economic output.

POHL: Questions Raised on European Central Bank

(Continued from first finance page)

central bank, but a matter that must be decided by government and parliament.

However, he said the Bundesbank was obliged to advise the West German government on the matter, including "the possible consequences of such actions, which would include abolishing the Deutsche mark and the other European currencies, through the creation of a Western European currency."

Mr. Pohl said that while the government committee of the EMS should have a central role in the planning of a single bank and currency, "this is not the decision of the Bundesbank or any other

federal system, similar to that of the Bundesbank or the U.S. Federal Reserve System."

A European central bank must also have a clear mandate in setting its goals similar to what the Bundesbank has now," Mr. Pohl said.

Another important principle for a European central bank would be that it not be allowed to finance governmental deficits, he said.

"There is also the question of membership," Mr. Pohl said, noting that not all the 12 members of the European Community participate fully in related organizations, including the EMS.

Others also doubted that the em-

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Most listed securities in terms of dollar value. It is indicated twice a year. Via The Associated Press.

Large table of OTC stock prices with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in '88, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table of stock prices with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in '88, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table of stock prices with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in '88, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Table of stock prices with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in '88, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

Thursday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of AMEX stock prices with columns for 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in '88, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG.

SPORTS

Bullets Tie Pistons; Knicks Stun Celtics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LANDOVER, Maryland — Going to Moses Malone when the game is on the line is still a good move, even after his 14 seasons in the National Basketball Association.

got 20 of their last 36 points at the free-throw line where, led by Ewing, who was 10 for 10, they missed just once in 21 foul shots.

NBA PLAYOFFS

Washington Bullets a 106-103 victory over the Detroit Pistons and tying the best-of-five playoff series at 2-2.

Elsewhere, the New York Knicks beat the Boston Celtics, 109-100; the Milwaukee Bucks beat the Atlanta Hawks, 123-115; and the Utah Jazz beat the Portland Trail Blazers, 113-108. The Celtics, Hawks and Jazz lead those series by 2-1 margins.

Washington, an overtime winner in the series' third game, is bidding to join the 1956 Fort Wayne Pistons and the 1987 Jazz as the only teams in NBA history to rally from a 0-2 deficit to win a best-of-five series.

Malone made his shot although double-teamed by Rick Mahorn and Isiah Thomas. "We came out of a timeout and the play was designed to go to Moses," said Bernard King, who scored 19 points.

"The first look was to Moses, but not where he got the ball," said the Bullets' coach, Wes Unseld.

After Malone's basket, Thomas missed on a three-point shot with five seconds left. Jeff Malone, who scored 25 points for Washington, was fouled on the rebound and made one of two free throws.

Adrian Dantley's three-point try at the buzzer was blocked by Charles Jones.

Dantley and Dennis Rodman each scored 23 points for Detroit, which won the first two games at home and lost the next two at the Capital Centre.

"Basically, the last three games have been identical," said the Pistons' coach, Chuck Daly. "Each of these have gone down to the wire. The last two nights, it's been the Bullets who have come up with the big shots at the end."

"Now it's down to a one-game series, like an NCAA game," Malone said.

Knicks 109, Celtics 100: In New York, Johnny Newman responded to a starting assignment with a career-high 34 points and Patrick Ewing got 31 as they scored 13 of their team's final 15 points. The Knicks

Larry Bird had 20 points, 12 assists and five steals for Boston, but made only eight of 22 shots and had trouble guarding Newman. "He was too quick for me," Bird said. "And if he's hitting from the outside he is tough."

Bucks 123, Hawks 115: In Milwaukee, Terry Cummings scored 30 points and Jack Sikma had 25 plus 16 rebounds as the Bucks avoided elimination. Paul Presley, who got 12 of his 21 points in the final period, scored on a three-point play with 5:22 left for a 105-102 lead and his team never trailed again.

Jazz 113, Trail Blazers 108: In Salt Lake City, reserve Thurl Bailey got 39 points, Karl Malone had 35 and John Stockton 17 and 16 assists for the Jazz. Portland got 23 points from Jerome Kersey but made just 37 percent of its shots and could not recover from a 25-point deficit in the third period. (AP, UPI, NYT)

Lever Likely Out of Series
All-Star guard Lafayette (Fat) Lever of the Denver Nuggets is not expected to be able to play in the rest of the series against the Seattle SuperSonics because of the right knee he twisted in the third game. The Associated Press reported. The Nuggets lead the series, 2-1, with the next game Thursday night.



When Paul McCeski got his fingers caught in the jersey of the Hawks' Glenn Rivers while going for a loose ball, it looked more like a strip search. But a jump ball was called. The Bucks won, 123-115.

Reds' Jackson Pitches 2-Hitter; Mets Get 7th Shutout of Season

CINCINNATI — The National League's spate of excellent pitching continued Wednesday night with Danny Jackson, two evenings after teammate Ron Robinson nearly threw a perfect game, holding the Philadelphia Phillies to two hits as the Cincinnati Reds won 3-1.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

fourth inning and Juan Samuel's lead-off double in the ninth, said, "I felt I could put the ball where I wanted every time."

Eric Davis's two-run double in the sixth put the Reds ahead to stay as they won for a second time under coach Tommy Helms. Manager Pete Rose, facing a 30-day suspension, is recovering from arthroscopic surgery Monday on a knee injured in a pre-season tennis match.

Chris Sabo, who had three hits and three steals, singled and stole second in the sixth inning. He went to third on a single by Kal Daniels, who stole second, then Davis doubled in both, stole third and scored on catcher Parrish's throwing error.

Mets 8, Astros 0: In New York, Sid Fernandez, who left after five innings with a strained right hamstring, and Terry Lincecum each allowed Houston one hit — both by Billy Hatcher — as the Mets won for the 10th time in 12 games. They lead the majors with seven shutouts, equalling last year's mark, and have not yielded a run in 20 innings.

Dodgers 8, Pirates 5: In Los Angeles, Kirk Gibson hit a two-run homer to begin a seven-run burst in the first two innings that helped Orel Hershiser become a six-game winner, although he gave up 10 hits in 6 1/2 innings. Pittsburgh lost all three games of a series at Dodger Stadium for the first time in eight years.

Brewers 7, Expos 5: In Montreal, pitcher Kevin Coffman hit a two-run double for Atlanta and Bruce Sutter, the NL's career save leader with 287, earned his first since May 7, 1986, with two perfect innings.

Cubs 6, Padres 3: In San Diego, Jim Sundberg and Dave Martinez singled in runs in Chicago's four-run fifth, which pitcher Andy Hawkins aided with two throwing errors. It was the Padres' fifth straight loss.

Cardinals 5, Giants 3: In San Francisco, Tom Brunansky's three-run homer during a five-run fifth gave St. Louis its victory. Acquired in an April 22 trade for Tommy Herr, Brunansky had hit .184 with one homer and six RBI for the Minnesota Twins, but in his first 11 games for the Cardinals has four homers, 12 RBI and a .317 average.

Angels 8, Yankees 6: In Anaheim, California, Jack Morris outpitched former teammate Dan Patey, allowing only singles by Mark McLemore in the third and by Chili Davis in the ninth, as Detroit won in Alan Trammell's fifth homer.

Yankees 4, Royals 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Rickey Henderson's eighth-inning sacrifice fly made a winner of New York and John Candelaria, who was ejected after seven innings for arguing with



Luis Alica of the Cardinals went over the Giants' Jeffrey Leonard for a double play in the second inning of Wednesday night's game.

Devils Beat Bruins in Overtime, Tying Series at 1-1

New York Times Service
BOSTON — If the trend of this season's National Hockey League playoffs continues, the New Jersey Devils gained a decisive edge over the Boston Bruins with a 3-2 overtime victory Wednesday night.

In every Stanley Cup playoff series held thus far, the team that has won the second game has gone on to capture the series.

Penalty killer Doug Brown scored the winning goal on a 45-foot (14-meter) slapshot, on his only shot of the game, with 2 minutes, 14 seconds left in overtime.

"Scoring the winning goal in Boston couldn't be better," said Brown, who was born in Southborough, Massachusetts, and played for Boston College. "It was a dream come true."

It nearly was a nightmare. Barely 10 minutes before he almost gave the Bruins a goal. His lateral pass from behind his blue line was intercepted by Cam Neely,

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

who led Boston with 42 goals during the regular season.

Neely skated in alone on goalie Sean Burke and, just five feet in front of the net, fired. But Burke went down and stopped the puck with his pad.

Bob Joyce of the Bruins had sent the game into overtime on a power-play goal with 3:24 left in regulation after teammate Keith Cournoyer began the scoring and the Devils took a 2-1 lead on first-period goals by Pat Verbeek and Aaron Broten.

Despite the absence of injured Mark Johnson and Patrick Sundstrom, their two most productive forwards in the playoffs, the Devils played an inspired game. Burke was their most effective player, turning aside 39 shots.

The 6-foot-4-inch (1.9-meter) rookie, who played for the Canadi-

an team in the Winter Olympics, joined the Devils in March and is now 17-6-0 for them.

The Bruins set up camp near him for almost the entire first four minutes of the game. But Burke was equal to the task, making four saves, with his toughest a glove stop on Craig Janney 3 minutes, 39 seconds into the contest.

Crowder opened the scoring at 4 minutes, 38 seconds with a power-play goal on a deflection of Glen Wesley's shot. And the Bruins could have gotten another goal shortly afterward when they had a manpower advantage for four consecutive minutes, but were thwarted.

Burke, who made 12 saves in the opening period, was sharper in the second. Although in it, he made only nine saves, several were spectacular, like the one on Randy Burridge at 2:20, and two on Rick Middleton, at 7:10 and 10:42.

The second on Middleton almost entirely took the crowd away from the Bruins as Burke stopped him cold in front after a good rush and pass by Ray Bourque on the right.

There were seven players in the penalty boxes before the game was 2 minutes, 8 seconds old.

Johnson was the Bruins' main target, absorbing four ferocious checks, two by towering defenseman Gord Kurzak. The Devils said Johnson's injury was a slight concussion, while Sundstrom's was diagnosed as a bruised right foot. The team said the availability of both would be on a day-to-day basis.

The Devils, who twice lost in overtime to the New York Islanders before winning the opening round in six games, then ousted the Washington Capitals in seven. They will be the hosts of the next two games, Friday and Sunday nights, in this best-of-seven series. (NYT, AP)

Rocket Fuel Blasts Threaten Golfers

Wadkins, With 64, Has 1-Shot Lead Over Startled Field

The Associated Press
LAS VEGAS — Bobby Wadkins shot eight-under-par 64 Wednesday for a one-stroke lead over Curtis Byrum and Mark O'Meara after the first round of the Las Vegas Invitational, which was threatened by a toxic cloud arising from the series of explosions that destroyed the U.S. space shuttle fuel plant about 10 miles (16 kilometers) away in Henderson, Nevada.

"You could feel the shock waves hitting your chest," said Byrum, who was on the 13th fairway at the Las Vegas Country Club when the explosions shook the steel beams supporting a temporary building housing registration and press facilities.

The huge, rising plume of smoke and gas was visible from the three resort courses — the other two are at the Desert Inn and the Spanish Inn — used for the first three rounds of the five-day, 90-hole tournament that, with

\$1,388,889 in official prize money, is the richest on the PGA tour.

"The explosions went off like an atomic bomb," said Bob Lohr, who shot 66 at the Las Vegas Country Club.

"We didn't know what it was," Byrum said. "My first thought was if the smoke came toward us, I wanted to get out of here."

The same thought occurred to tournament officials, who checked with police and fire officials about evacuating the courses. They were advised to stand by, but southerly winds blew the cloud, containing ammonia chloride and other gases, away from the courses and play continued without interruption.

However, said the tournament director, Jim Cook, "We lost a lot of volunteers" working at the event.

Wadkins, a 14-year touring pro who has yet to win in the United States, set the pace with his round at the Desert Inn. He birdied all the par-five holes there, twice missed

eagle putts of less than 15 feet (4.5 meters) and was four under after his first six holes.

O'Meara, playing Desert Inn late in the day, had eight birdies en route to his 65.

Rick Fehr, playing at the Desert Inn, and Tim Simpson, at Las Vegas, each shot 67. Greg Norman of Australia, who has finished first and second in his last two starts, carded 68 at the Desert Inn and led a large group at four under.

Stuart's 68 was the best round of the day at Spanish Trail.

Norman said, "I didn't know what" the explosion was. "Every one was speculating that it was the airport, but we kept seeing planes coming in."

Masters champion Sandy Lyle of Scotland shot 71 at Spanish Trail in his return to U.S. competition. Defending champion Paul Azinger had an eagle 2 in his round of 70 at Desert Inn.

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SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball, Hockey, and NHL Playoffs, listing teams, scores, and game details.

Transition

Table listing baseball game results and scores for various teams.

Baseball

Table listing baseball game results and scores for various teams.

Major League Standings

Table showing the standings for American and National Leagues.

Twins Releasing Niekro

The Twins asked waivers Wednesday on veteran pitcher Joe Niekro, one of the most successful knuckleballers ever, preparatory to giving him his unconditional release. The Associated Press reported. Niekro, 43, became the Twins' third pitcher older than the 35-year-old general manager, Andy MacPhail, to be released since opening day. He follows Steve Carlton, 43, and Tippy Martinez, 37. Still on the staff is Bert Blyleven. 37.

Niekro was 1-1 with a 10.03 earned-run average in five appearances, all in relief, this year. He is 211-204 in 23 major-league seasons. "You think about it and read about it but you always wonder if it's going to be someone else," Niekro said, adding that with 21 years in the big leagues, "there aren't too many people who can say that."

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In a pair of mountaineering firsts, multinational climbing teams scaled Mount Everest...

The Nobel laureate Sam Beckett has decided to sell all rough draft material from his 1970 novel 'Mr. Sammler's Planet'...

Robert Redford is leaving on a 10-day trip to Moscow on Saturday. He'll be there discussing movie-making with the Soviet Film-makers Union...

Madonna drew mixed notices for her Broadway acting debut in the David Mamet play 'Speed the Plow'...

An Entrepreneur for All Continents

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service



Anthony O'Reilly, chairman of H.J. Heinz Co., has wide interests in Ireland.

What Price Power?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — On a super-market parking lot was an \$87,000 car. The price sticker was on the window...

In the \$87,000 car you couldn't even neck. That was my first thought. The second was that Americans no longer think of cars and sex in the same thought...

The \$87,000 car was obviously not about sex. It was about power, and not the kind of power under the hood, which was doubtless impressive...

The \$87,000 car was obviously not about sex. It was about power, and not the kind of power under the hood...

high feminist principles because I would hate to have to buy one. It obviously had a manual gear shift fit for Grand Prix racing...

Still now, wasn't I impressed by the \$87,000 car? You betcha. While I was ogling the thing, its owner came out of the store...

Fortunately, the \$87,000 car man seemed a forgiving smile, which warmed me toward him...

I smiled when I hoped was the smile of a man to whom \$87,000 and \$100,000 were all the same...

Everybody in those days lied about his gas mileage, particularly when they came to my house...

I reasoned that the Buick was fully paid for, that even at seven mpg it would cost \$250 a month on a toy for a grown-up boy...

Now it's the power that's behind the wheel that means everything. \$87,000, going to \$100,000 soon. Let's wait until sex comes back.

KILCULLEN, Ireland — At dusk, Anthony O'Reilly is strolling the grounds of his 500-acre estate, Castlemartin, surveying with satisfaction his breeding cattle...

As the chairman and biggest shareholder of Independent Newspapers P.L.C., O'Reilly controls a cluster of titles...

Why is O'Reilly so active in Ireland? The answer seems to be a combination of ambition and noble obligation.

In Ireland, O'Reilly stresses, he is an investor, while in the United States he is a manager. Still, he returns to Ireland once a month, typically for weekend visits.

national travel, he often uses Ireland as his European gateway, flying from the United States on a Friday evening and flying out on Heinz business at the start of the week to continental Europe or Africa...

"Tony brings vision and ideas — he's the overriding strategist," observes McGoran. "He can make a great contribution to a business without spending a lot of time on it."

Why is O'Reilly so active in Ireland? The answer seems to be a combination of ambition and noble obligation.

In Ireland, O'Reilly stresses, he is an investor, while in the United States he is a manager. Still, he returns to Ireland once a month, typically for weekend visits.

O'Reilly is a fervent advocate of "constitutional nationalism" — the belief that Ireland, North and South, should be a single nation and that the goal must be achieved through nonviolent means.

In 1968, O'Reilly declined the offer of an Irish cabinet post to run the Heinz operations in the United Kingdom.

Two weeks ago, the Sunday Independent ran an eight-page, color supplement on O'Reilly. The reader was treated to 17 pictures of O'Reilly, including O'Reilly with Henry Kissinger, O'Reilly with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher...

O'Reilly with his family and so on. The headlines conveyed the tone of the supplement. One read: "A Man for All Continents." The stories were mainly interviews with O'Reilly, providing a forum for his views on international management, Irish business and the government's economic policies.

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SEE PAGE 8 FOR TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE, LEGAL SERVICES, DOMINICAN DIVORCES, Page 6 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

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